REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,322.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1875.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
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An Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. M. Bucks, as above from Kurrachee on FRIDAY, the 23rd October Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The ARCOT is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 22 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 15th October, and on MONDAY, the 18th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,200 Tons, 310 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th October 1875 at 4 P. M.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves Colombo	18
„ Rutnagherry (Calba devie Bay)	10	„ Galle	19
„ Carwar	11	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	12	„ Madras	24
„ Cannanore	13	„ Coconada	26
„ Tellicherry	13	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Calicut	14	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Beypore	14	„ Calingapatam	28
„ Cochin	15	„ Gopalpore	28
„ Alleppey	15	„ False Point	29
„ Tuticorin	17	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th October 1875, at 4 P. M.

Oct. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves BUSREH	3
„ Kurrachee	19	„ Mahomerah	3
„ Guadur	21	„ Fao	3
„ Jask	23	„ Bushire	5
„ Bunder Abbas	24	„ Linga	10
„ Linga	26	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Bushire	28	„ Muscat	14
„ Fao	30	„ Kurrachee	19
„ Mahomerah	30	„ BOMBAY Arrive	22
Arrive Busreh	31		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE. CALLING AT KATTAYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. "COCONADA," 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th October 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Verawal, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th October 1875, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H P., Commander J. Avern, as above on TUESDAY, the 12th October 1875, at 4 P M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Rutnagherree,	Vingorla,
Jaytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		9	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	OCT.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2933	400	11th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	18th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	25th—Southampton.
				Nov.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	1st—Suez, &c.
INDUS	W. B. Andrews	3478	500	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th October 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 12th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY the 16th October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th October, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH NOVEMBER.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P., Captain Mackay, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, from BOMBAY about the 10th November. This steamer has superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th October.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow. Saturday.	Liverpool. Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
EUROPA	2277	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-atlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

S. S. COOMASSIE.—NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES and OTHERS.—The Undersigned give notice that the above Steamer is MORTGAGED to the MERCHANT BANKING COMPANY of LONDON, LIMITED, and that they as Attornies for the Mortgagee, CLAIM POSSESSION of the SHIP and PAYMENT of all FREIGHT due to her.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to pay Freight to any one but Undersigned, or to supply any Goods to the said ship without their order.

ROBERT EWING,
ROBERT BROCK.

Constituted Attornies for The Merchant Banking Company of London, Limited, the Mortgagees of s.s. Coomassie.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th September 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome House hold Furniture, Best Plated Six, Eight and Twelve Lights Chandeliers Single and Double Light Hanging Argand Lamp, One, Two and Three Light Wall Shades On Pair Nine Light Candlebra, Large Looking Glasses, Brougham, Tonjon, &c., at Mazagon, opposite the Hope Hall Family Hotel.

Messrs MENESSE & Company have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th and TUESDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing 1 P.M. each day at Mazagon opposite the Hope Hall Family Hotel, the Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., of a Gentleman changing his residence, consisting of crockeryware, very Handsome carved Blackwood Furniture such as sofa, Conversation and Hall Couches with Spring and Silk Damask Cushions, Round, Pier, Card and Dining Tables, Chiffoniers, Teapoy, Large and Small Ottoman with Spring, and Silk Damask Cushions, Drawing Room, Arm and without Arm Chairs, Large four Post Beds and, Screens. Dressing Tables very Handsome Best Plated Six, Eight and Twelve Lights Candlebra with drops Single and Double Light Hanging Argand Lamps with drops, One, Two and Three Lights Wall Shades with drops, one Pair very Handsome Best Plated Nine Light Candlebra with Handsome Blackwood Carved Stand, very Large Handsome Looking Glasses, Pictures of various subjects, Carpets, Table Ornaments, Plaster of Paris Figures with stand, various kind of Plain and Flower spare shades and several other Iron and Wooden Articles for Household use.

Also a collection of nice China Garden Seats, China and earthen Flower Pots with Plants, &c., &c.

One English-built fashionable open Carriage.

One Brougham.

One Tonjon.

Catalogues will be published and the Property will be on view three days previous to the sale.

N. B.—The garden seats flower pots and plants will be sold on the morning of TUESDAY the 19th instant, at 6 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of Iron Pillars, Pumps Pipes, Iron, &c., &c. at the Byculla Flats in the Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill.

TO MORROW SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the Byculla Flats in the Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill.

55 cast iron pillars with plates, bolts, complete, 14 feet by 10½ inches.

1 cast iron tank for which a plan can be seen on the premises.

2 centrifugal pumps.

2 centrifugal hoses of 9 inches, can be joined to the above pumps.

2 cases of felts.

A quantity of new pipes, 7 to 10 inches.

A quantity of cast iron.

A quantity of wrought iron.

A quantity of teakwood spars.

1 lot of empty cases.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAAR GATE STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, Suit No. 98 of 1871, Dadabhoy Bomanjee Muccadum, Plaintiff, vs. Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia, Defendant.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1875, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Henry Gamble, Esq., with the consent of all parties interested therein, in pursuance of the direction contained in the order made in this Suit on the 3rd day of August, 1875, the following valuable landed property viz :—

All the estate and interest of the above named Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia, and also of Peeroshaw Hormusjee Pustagia, a Lunatic, Hormusjee Heerjeebhoy Pustagia, Manockbai daughter of Hormusjee Shapoorjee Pustagia, and wife of Rustomjee Byramjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, shops and buildings standing thereon, situate in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on the west side thereof, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and containing by admeasurement 364 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. 21, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2364, and bounded as follows : That is to say, on the or towards the east by Bazar Gate Street aforesaid, on the west by Borah Bazar Street, on the north by property of Cowerjee Hormusjee Bhabha, and on the south by property of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewala. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th October 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—CRICKET.—RETURN MATCH THIS AFTERNOON.—MERCHANTS and BANKERS against THE WORLD.

Play to commence at 2 o'clock.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary, Cricket.

NOTICE.—A LECTURE to PARSEES will be delivered by Dr. THOMAS BLANEY at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th of October, at 5-30 P. M.

SUBJECT :—"How to provide respectable and profitable employment in Bombay for the Sons of the Middle Classes."

DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Esq., will take the chair.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!—Superior Tents of all kinds and sizes, manufactured to order on the shortest notice. A large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second hand, with Carpets and Checks, FOR SALE and on HIRE, at reasonable prices and rates, can now be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

Inspection is invited.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.
No. 4, Old Imambara, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.—We are directed by the COMMITTEE to inform the LADIES who have kindly consented to assist at the BAZAAR, that it will be OPENED during the VISIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES to Bombay and that all articles for sale will require to be sent in on or before the 9th of November.

The DATE of the OPENING will be advertised when the arrangements are completed.

H. MAXWELL.
A. C. OLIPHANT.

Secretaries European General Hospital Endowment Fund.

REAL MOCHA COFFEE, in hermetically sealed tins. This Coffee will be found of superior quality, being roasted in closed cylinders ; by which process the fine aroma of the berry (completely lost by the system of frying pursued by "country" cooks) is entirely preserved. A fresh consignment now on sale at Cash.

Per lb. Tin...........Rs. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.

(Suitable for consumption during the Hot Weather.)

Cash Prices.	Qts. per doz. Rs.	a.
BARSAC	18	0
HAUT SAUTERNE	22	0
SUPERIOR SAUTERNE.	30	0
CHABLIS	16	0

TREACHER & Co, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Jevons' Money and the Mechanism of Exchange	3	4
Burnaud's "On Buying a Horse," from Punch	1	8
Brandis' Forest Flora of India with Atlas of Plates	36	8
Verne's Dropped from the Clouds	4	12
—Field of Ice	3	12
—Abandoned Island	4	12
Sexton's Boiler-makers' Pocket Book	3	4
Dawson on Construction of Tramways	2	4
Welch on Valve Gearing	3	12
Beeton's Counting House Book	1	8
Hallams' Constitutional History of England, *new edition*	3	4
Clarke's Practical Geometry and Engineering Drawing	9	8
Regulations for Army Hospital Corps	0	12
Cautley's English History Analysed	1	4
Cassell's Races of Mankind, Vol. III	3	12
A Strange World ; by Miss Braddon	1	4
Caste ; by Author of Mr. Arle	1	4
Pearl ; by Author of Caste	1	4
Madonna Mary ; by Mrs. Oliphant	1	4
Last of the Mortimers ; by Mrs. Oliphant	1	4
First in the Field ; by Author of Recommended to Mercy	1	4
Ladies of Lovel Leigh	1	4
Squire Arden ; by Mrs. Oliphant	1	4
Col. Dacre ; by Author of Caste	1	4
Off the Line	1	4
Beautiful Edith	1	4
Wild Georgie	1	4
Queen of the Regiment	1	4
My Son's Wife	1	4
Bruna's Revenge	1	4
Lost for Gold	1	4
For Love for Life	1	4
Frayer's Royal Tiger of Bengal	3	4
Irving's Tales of the Alhambra	1	4
Spon's Practice of Sinking and Boring Wells	4	12
Britton's Treatise on Dry Rot in Timber	4	12
Theodorus' New Reformation or Old Catholic movement	7	8
Donkin on Diabetes and Food	3	4
Transactions of the Society of Engineers, 1874	9	8
Proceedings of the Association of Municipal and Sanitary Engineers and Surveyors, vol. 1	6	12
Haydon on Diseases of the Heart	15	12
Jackson's Man contemplated Physically, Morally, Intellectually and Spiritually	3	4
Spiritualism, Dialectical Society Committee's Report	3	4
Vasey's Philosophy of Laughter and Smiling	3	4
Cassell's Book of the Horse *complete*	20	4
Diamond cut Diamond ; by T. A. Trollope, 2 vols	13	0
Erichsen on Concussion of the Spine	6	12
Shelton's Mechanics' Guide, a Hand Book for Engineers, Mechanics, Artizans, &c.	4	12
Rumsey's Essays and Papers on some Fallacies of Statistics concerning Life and Death, Health and Disease	7	12
Napier's Manual of Dyeing and Dyeing Receipts	13	4
Hutton's Central Asia from the Aryan to the Cossack	8	12
Collin's Library Atlas, 100 Maps of Modern Historical and Classical Geography	13	4
Cassells' Illustrated Arabian Nights	7	12
Muir's Sentiments from the Sanskrit	1	4
Kardec's Spirit Book : Spiritist Philosophy	4	12
Jackson's Hydraulic Manual	17	0
Lytton's Essays from the Quarterly Review	2	4
Childer's Pali Dictionary	42	0
Cassell's National Portrait Gallery. Vol. I	7	12
Beame's Comparative Grammar of Aryan Languages. Vol. 2	10	0
Handbook for Military Artificers	2	0
Darwin on Insectivorous Plants	8	12
Official History of Franco-German War—Battle of Gravelotte	3	4
Carlyle's Early Kings of Norway, and John Knox	4	12
Caldwell's Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages	17	8
Taylor on Poisons, *new edition*	10	0
Pascal's Provincial Letters	1	4
Roscoe's Nisi Prius Evidence, *new edition*	25	0
Lewes on Actors and Acting	4	12
Dilke's Papers of a Critic, 2 vols	15	0
Petit's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols	40	0
Trollope's Way we live now, 2 vols	13	4
Men of the Time, *new edition*	9	8
Binney's Sermons, 1829 to 1869	7	8
Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry, *second supplement*	28	4
Huth on the Marriage of Near Kin	8	12
A Garden of Women ; by Sarah Tytler	3	4
Miss Angel ; by Miss Thackeray	6	12
The Ship in the Desert, a Poem ; by Joaquin Miller	3	12
Life of Saint Teresa	5	8
Bannatyne's Guide, Sub-Lieutenants, 1875	4	8
Lytton's Novels, *Knebworth edition*, 27 vols	60	0
Dana's Corals and Coral Islands	5	8
Signa ; by Ouida, 3 vol	20	0
Number Seventeen ; by H. Kingsley, 2 vols	18	4
Macaulay's Plea for Mercy to Animals	1	8
Reclus' The Ocean, *cheaper edition*, 2 vols	10	0
—The Earth do. do.	10	0
Fouques' Four Seasons	2	4
Sir H. S. Maine's Rede Lecture—European Views of India	1	0
Mrs. Burton's Inner Life of Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land, 2 vols	15	0
Acts of the Supreme Council for 187	6	0
Mahan's Phenomena of Spiritualism, Scientifically Explained and Exposed	4	12
Whitney's Life and Growth of Language	3	4
Sherring on Protestant Missions in India	10	0
Lytton's Parisians, *Knebworth edition*, 2 vols	4	8
Janet Doncaster ; by Millicent Fawcett	4	12
Frere's Old Deccan Days, *cheaper edition*	3	0
Williams' Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine	18	12
Plattner on the Blow Pipe	13	4
Three Feathers ; by William Black, 3 vols	20	0
Four Years in Ashantee ; by the Missionaries Ramseyer and Kühne	3	12
International Vanities ; by F. Marshall	6	12
Clodd's Childhood of Religions	3	4
Gordon's Elementary Treatise on Heat	2	4
Supplement to Irving's Annals of our Time	3	0
Lunn's Philosophy of Voice in Speech and Song	1	8
Yule's Book of Ser Marco Polo, new edn., 2 vols	40	0
All the Year Round, vol. 13	3	8
Vogel's Chemistry of Light and Photography	3	4
Memoirs of Sir Roderick Murchison 2 vols	18	12
Dasent's Tales from the Fjeld	5	4
Life of Admiral Sir E. Codrington	4	12
Laurie's Sketches of Distinguished Anglo-Indians	3	4
Annual Register, 1874	11	0
Myer's Remains of Lost Empires	10	0
Plunket's Here and There among the Alps	4	4
Comte's System of Positive Polity	13	4
Kite's Questions and Answers on Naval Ammunition Instruction	1	0
Earl Russell's Recollections and Suggestions, 1813-1873	10	0
Holland's Papers on Science	8	12
Douglas's Manual of Telegraphic Construction	9	8
Jacox's Scripture Proverbs, Illustrated, Annotated, and Applied	8	12
Percy's Metallurgy—Fuel, &c., 120 *plates*	18	12
Jennings' & Lowe's The Psalms, with Critical Notes	2	12

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS.—CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,20,000,
With power to increase.
In 12,000 Shares of £1, or Rs. 100 Each.

Managing Director Pro. Tem.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
Manager—T. RUSSELL, Esq.

As soon as a sufficient number of shares have been taken up a full Board of Directors will be elected.

Bankers in the Punjab, "The Punjab Bank, Limited."
Do. London, "The Delhi and London Bank, Ld."
Do. Calcutta, "The Delhi and London Bank, Ld."
Do. Bombay, "The National Bank of India, Ld."

Agent in England { GEORGE HOLME, Esq., President Derby Chamber of Commerce.

Agents in Bombay—Messrs. FORBES & Co.

Agents in Calcutta—Messrs. FITZE & Co.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of trading with Turkistan, Kashmir, and Afghanistan, as well as in the Punjab, and will take over the good will, business, and property of the present Central Asian Trading Company, for a sum of £6,000, or Rs. 60,000.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has appointed the present Company the Sole Agents for sale in Europe and America, of the manufactures and products of his country. He will make over this engagement to the new Company and give it all the support and aid in his power. His Excellency the Dewan Kirpa Ram, Prime Minister of the State of Kashmir, is a shareholder in the old Company and will, with the other shareholders, transfer his investment to the new Company.

The Manager and Shareholders of the old Company are now thoroughly acquainted with the class and quality of Goods most in demand in the countries named. Experience has shown them what produce to take in exchange from native traders, with reference to both European and Indian markets. It is certain that a large and lucrative trade already exists, and that it is capable of vast expansion.

The large profits already realised on the Goods procured from Yarkand lead the present Directors to look with the utmost confidence to the results of the future trade. Valuable experience has been gained, and the concessions alone obtained from His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir are of great value.

Warehouses will be established at Srinagur and Peshawur and eventually at Leh. At the two former places buildings have been already arranged for Caravans will not at present be sent to Yarkand. All transactions will take place at the warehouses for cash *only* or by barter.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. T. RUSSELL at Murree, who will be happy to afford any information.

Several Gentlemen of influence and position have joined the Company, and shares have been already taken up.

Applications for shares should be made to the Company's Bankers at Rawul Pindee, Lahore, Mooltan, Murree, Calcutta, or Bombay, in the form appended, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs 10 a share.

A further payment of Rs. 40 a share will be required on 1st January 1876. Notice of not less than three months will be given for further calls, which will not exceed Rs 25 a share.

T. RUSSELL,
Manager C. A. T. Company.

Murree, September, 1875.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Manager..Bank, Limited.

Sir,—I enclose Rs.............. being on account of my first call of Rs. 10 for share on..............shares in the Central Asian Trading Company, Limited, and I undertake to accept that number of shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me.

I remain, yours faithfully.

NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY, besides having in view the development of British commerce with the countries beyond our frontier in India, are desirous of establishing in the Punjab, a Warehouse upon the same principle as exists in London or any other large commercial city in Great Britain. Goods of every kind will be kept stocked in their Warehouse at Peshawur for the purpose of enabling the English merchants of the Punjab, (or any other part of India,) to select Goods wholesale on the same principle as they now receive from England. The Company's produce coming direct from the Manufacturer must naturally offer advantages superior to what merchants so far inland are at present in the habit of receiving in dealing with Agents in England. The most favourable terms will be granted by the Company to merchants with whom they have business connections. The Company trust, by confining their business to wholesale transactions, that the European merchants of the Punjab (or any part of India) will appreciate their endeavour to open up a system of trade intercourse, which must eventually prove of immense benefit to the Company, themselves, the retail merchants and the public generally.

The Company may not have the exact description of produce in stock required by all the European Firms with whom they hope to do business. They are however, prepared to bring from England, without any delay, such Goods as may be wanted provided the firm requiring the same will please to inform them of their probable yearly demands.

The Central Asian Trading Company offer the same inducement to the native traders of the Punjab—i. e. to supply them with everything they require in their daily business transactions. Every attention will be paid by the Company to the suggestions of native merchants in their dealings with the Company, so as gradually to introduce a system of trade intercourse which must prove profitable to all. The Company are prepared to receive barter in exchange for the produce of their Warehouses provided such produce is saleable either in the markets of India or Great Britain.

Mr. THOMAS RUSSELL, Manager of the Central Asian Trading Company will feel happy at all times to grant information to any one desirous of doing business with the Company. All letters should be addressed to Mr T. RUSSELL, Manager Central Asian Trading Company, at Peshawur from 1st November, to some date .... after which .... Murree.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A Stylish ENGLISH-BUILT PHAETON, suitable for one Horse or a Pair. The Carriage is in Excellent Condition. Address "CRAG DHU," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a man practically acquainted with the ERECTION of SCREW PILE BRIDGES. Apply to Mr J. C. LUDDAS, Byculla Iron Works, between 8 and 11 A. M.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, is the best imported. Wholesale Agents, ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

CLARETS—Sound and wholesome, direct from the growers. Rs. 7 to Rs. 20 per dozen. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Consignees.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.

Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.

Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.

Resolution of the Government of India.

Report of the European Commissioners.

Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.

Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

FOR SALE at COST PRICES.—

Fine Cream Laid Demy	18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy	18 by 23.

Apply to Messrs. BHICOO SAZBA & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs 60 to 85.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY : AN ESSAY.

BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

NOTICE.—PIANO FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has for sale a SOLID MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFORTE by COLLARD and COLLARD, registered Keyboard and in first class order. A trial will only testify to the quality of the instrument. Price Rs. 400.

P. A. LOPES,
Pianist and Tuner.

Mr L. has also the pleasure to inform the public that he will accept engagements for Evening Entertainments and Parties to play on the Piano, on a charge of Rs. 15.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road, opposite Bolton & Co.

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

TREACHER & Co, LIMITED, have on SALE at their several Establishments a LARGE COLLECTION of the above, consisting of CARD CASES and TRAYS, CHESS BOARDS, CIGAR CASES, GLOVE BOXES, FANS, TEA CADDIES, SMOKERS' COMPANIONS, WORK TABLES, &c., &c., at prices ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 100.

These high class samples of Japanese workmanship strikingly illustrate the skill and ingenuity of that remarkable nation and will repay inspection from those on the outlook for appreciated presents to friends in Europe.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S.

SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits..........10 to	16	8
Overland Suits	25	0
Warm Suits	30	0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35	0
Dressing Gowns.........9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	12
White do.	4	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4	8
English Cambric do.	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0
Silk and Wool do.	8	8
Spun Silk do.	11	0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8	8
Warm do. „	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9	8
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz ...6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12	8
Travelling Caps	3	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps.........6-8 to	8	8
Travelling Hats......3-8 to	4	8
Cardingan Jackets, very warm..........9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2	8
Blankets..........each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds..........10 to	15	0
Razais or Quilts	5	8
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks......12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	12	8
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Soiled Linen Bags all sizes..........5 to	6	0
Cash Bags	6	12
Courier do ......4-8 to	12	8
Money Belts.........2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes......3 to	4	8
Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Do. Horse Hair do	7	8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	35	0
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Cotton do.	15	0
Rug Straps..........1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars	0	12
Linen Collars..........doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	0
Warm Gloves	1	8
Mits	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, scarf	1	0
Sailors' Knot ......1-8 to	3	0
Windsors for Bow or Ring..........1-8 to	4	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	8	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do Brushes	0	10
Nail Do.	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3	8
Do. „ Strops ......3-8 to	5	8
Nail Scissors ......1-8 to	1	12
Champagne Taps	8	8
Pocket Knives	2	8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Overland Chairs, best Beech..........6 to	12	

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF MILLINERY ALWAYS ON HAND.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittances or reference for Payment in Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age	For life.	For 15 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	Age.	Immediate Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowment for children on attaining 21. Returnable scale.	Age.
30	Rs 21 5 4	Rs 38 12 8	Rs. 30 10 0	50	Rs. [illegible] 2 0	Rs. 38 11 3	4

The above Rates are from 19 to 103 per cent. lower than those of any other Company.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.,
where Letters may be addressed.

AGENCY IN POONA :
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY :	POONA :
4, Hummum Street.	East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B.—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and *above 50 for two years*, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.

Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application.

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that during the monsoon all Orders are directed to our Poona Establishment.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Or .... be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate, London Houses.

NOTICES.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1848.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.

SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hood-convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhopes at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon and side sweep Buggies.

SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.

S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHAR À BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

NOTICES.

MASONIC BALL, TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 12th NOVEMBER 1875, in honour of the VISIT of H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, GRAND MASTER.

Early application for Tickets is requested, and Brethren will please forward at the same time names of Guests—

TO THE SECRETARIES BALL COMMITTEE,
Waverley Hotel, Esplanade.

5th October, 1875.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE.—THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY is prepared to LEND ILLUMINATION FITTINGS on HIRE at reasonable RATES. Persons desirous of having Gas Illuminations, are requested to apply to the Undersigned either at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, or at the Works, Chinchpooghly. Special arrangements have been made at the Works to Manufacture sufficient Gas for all requirements.

WALTER SCOTT
General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, 29th September 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of One Thousand Tons of well Seasoned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 200 Tons per month, commencing from 1st January 1876.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per Ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 27th September 1875.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD CLASS RETURN TICKETS and RETURN TICKETS for HORSES issued at all Stations for Bombay from the 1st to the 30th November will be AVAILABLE for RETURN on any day during the same month.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The Undersigned, late Brokers and General Suppliers to Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., of Bombay, respectfully beg to intimate that they have now established themselves as GENERAL AGENTS.

They undertake to act as Agents in Bombay for local and Up Country Constituents, make purchases of Stores and other articles, at cheap rates, guaranteeing superior quality of all Goods supplied by them, amongst which may be mentioned Wines, Spirits, Stores of all descriptions, Metals, Timbers, Clothing, &c.

They receive produce and articles of General Commerce from Up-Country for disposal in Bombay or Exportation to Europe.

They further beg to intimate that they undertake to land, pass through the Custom House, and forward Kit, Luggage, Parcels, &c. to their destination, and act, in point of fact, as General Agents.

M. F. CASH & Co.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—MISS ANNIE FORBES (Deceased.)—Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of ANNIE FORBES late of No. 35 Osnaburgh Street Regent's Park in the County of Middlesex in England Spinster deceased who died at No. 35 Osnaburgh Street aforesaid on or about the 21st May 1875 and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose PROPERTY and CREDITS (with the Exemplification of the PROBATE of the WILL annexed) were GRANTED on the 7th and Sealed on the 8th day of September 1875 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES of Bombay Esquire one of the members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co are required on or before SATURDAY the 16th day of October 1875 to send to the said Administrator at his Office in Bombay Green the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to RICHARD WALTER TWEEDIE one of the Executors name in the said Will having regard only to be claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of her in their hands are hereby required to pay and deliver such debts and property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 11th day of September 1875.

CRAIGIE LYNCH & OWEN
Attornies at Law Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—The Undersigned have received a Consignment of the following First-Class WINES from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :—

HERMITAGE (Red)	Rs. 16 per dozen Quarts.
CHASSELAS (White)	

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1875.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS,
From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Francs	Rs. 14	per doz.
Vray Canon	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 22	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 26	„

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's.	Rs. 5-0	per dozen quarts.
Do. do.	„ 3-0	„ pints.

STILL HOCKS,
From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.

Steinwein	Rs. 28	per dozen qts
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„ „

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

WACHTER & Cie.,
EPERNAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

IN introducing their Brand somewhat particularly to the Indian Public, Messrs. WACHTER & Co., who have for many years enjoyed extensive Patronage in the United Kingdom, the Australian and other Markets, desire to call special attention to a few of a series of flattering Communications they have been honoured by receiving from the Gentleman of Her Majesty's Cellars. To these they have added a few Extracts from the journals of the day, and with such Testimonials they venture confidently to ask for a share of the Indian Trade, satisfied that they will be able to meet the wishes of the Consumer through the Agency of the oldest Wine House in India, Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., whose long acquaintance with the country, its requirements, &c., will place this beyond a doubt

Messrs. W. & Co. would add that as the Prince of Wales is shortly to visit India, they have shipped ample supplies to meet the demands of those whose privilege it will be to entertain His Royal Highness.

Messrs. WACHTER & Co. have also been instructed to place on board the SERAPIS a supply for the use of H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES; while Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. will hold, in a few weeks, stocks of the same Wines, which they confidently anticipate will be as much appreciated in India as they are in England.

WITH reference to the above, we have the pleasure to inform our Constituents that a further SUPPLY of this CELEBRATED BRAND is to hand ex s. s. HINDOSTAN. Price in Bond Rs. 42 for a dozen Quarts, and Rs. 44 for 2 dozen Pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 27th Aug. 1875.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 8TH OCT. 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday again closed firm, the sales being 18,000 bales of which 5,000 were Surats. Prices, however, are slow to feel the effect of the activity, the only change in Reuter's list of spot quotations being an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans. Nor on the face of things is there any reason to look for an important advance just now. Stocks are very large, and with the number of weak holders which there must be, there will always be free sellers, so that buyers have no inducement to anticipate their requirements to any extent, at all events while American crop accounts are favourable.

This morning's market opened quiet but steady, probable sales 14,000, actual imports 1,000 bales.

From New York yesterday evening's quotation for Mid. Uplands shows an advance of ⅛ cent. per lb. Gold and Exchange on London were unaltered. The receipts to date are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873	1872
Thursday's Receipts	16,000	15,000	8,000	15,000
Six days' „	82,000	77,000	38,000	73,000
Receipts since 1st Sept.	267,000	233,000	180,000	304,000

The Coffee market in London yesterday was reported steady, Mid. Plantation Ceylon being quoted 6d. per cwt. higher. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds show no change.

With the exception of a rise of £2 per ton in Copper Braziers, Reuter's weekly quotations for metals are the same as on Thursday last. Four and Four-and-a-half per cent. Rupee Paper is unaltered from Saturday's prices, say 92 and 93 respectively, but Fives-and-a half have advanced from 98 to 99¼.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been raised from 2 to 2½ per cent. From the nature of the public telegraphic advices the movement was scarcely to be expected, but the return for the week advises much heavier withdrawals than Reuter reported. The Reserve has been reduced by £1,062,500 and Bullion by £1,000,000; Discounts being greater by £687,500. These alterations bring the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities down from 48 5/8 to 40 per cent., a very material weakening of the position, and one which quite justifies the Bank minimum. To all appearance, however, although a further withdrawal of £139,000 is advised since the return was made up, there does not seem much expectation of money becoming really dear. For short dated paper the open market is said to be ⅛ under the Bank rate, while 6 months' sight bills are still discountable at 3 per cent. per annum.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94. French Rentes at 105. For Bar Silver Reuter gives no quotation.

A shipment of £38,000 in Silver is reported by this week's Southampton steamer. The amount is not sufficient to exercise any influence on STERLING EXCHANGE here which to-day has been firm at yesterday's level. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9⅞d.	Per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10⅛d.	„
Credits	8 „	1s. 10¼d.	„
Documents	8 „	1s. 10 5-16d.	„

For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry is slow Fours, Rs. 101¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 107½.

The SHARE MARKET generally has been steady. Bank of Bombay's are a quarter per cent. higher. Bank of Bengal's have declined to Rs. 1,380. National Bank are Re. 1 per share lower. Land Companies are unaltered with the exception of Mazagon's which have declined from Rs. 700 to Rs. 650. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is somewhat irregular. Bhownugger Mills have advanced Rs. 25, Dhurumsey's Rs. 5, and Jewraj Balloo Rs. 5, while Hindoostan are Rs. 20, Khandeish Rs. 20, Madras Rs. 25, and Soonderdass Rs. 20 per share lower. Press shares are, as a rule, dull and weaker.

COTTON shows no quotable change. The increased activity at home renders dealers firmer in their demands, but there is room for a considerable advance in Liverpool before our currencies show a margin to exporters.

FREIGHTS are steady by steam at £1 17 6 to £2. By sail for Liverpool there is virtually nothing doing, the only ship on the berth having only been able to obtain about 800 bales during the past month.

PIECE GOODS are the same as reported yesterday. A slightly improved demand prevails and prices are steadily maintained, with, in some cases, a slight improvement, but business is still on a comparatively small scale.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	93½
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,380
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	676¼
5,250	1,000	all	8 do	Bank of Madras	1,160
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
60,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do	National Bank of India	105
60,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	[illegible]	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,120
7,500	[illegible]	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	90
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	650
5,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	252
—	£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
—	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
—	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,425
900	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,[illegible]5
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	150
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	730
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	950
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	885
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	950 xd
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	920
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,040
..	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	800
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	850
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,035
1,05	1,100	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,[illegible]0
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	630
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
11[illegible]	1,000	1,0[illegible]	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	93C
600	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
15[illegible]	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,475
20[illegible]	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	A[illegible]uo Press Co.	8,900 xd
175	1,000	all	...	B[illegible]	750
150	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	470
1,000	350	all	42 p-	Indian Press Co.	325
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 p-	Carwar Co.	825 xd
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co	4,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,150
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,050
200	2,000	2,000	15 p-	Framji Cowasji Press Company	385
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	385
2,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	375
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,200
120	.	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	650
200	50	all	100 p-	Sassoon's Press Co	54[illegible]
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd
100	1,000	750		Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	825

*Per share, for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,620
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	625
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p.	Malabar Company, Ld	85
4,000	50	all	4 p	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	23
1,990	500	all	30 p	Treacher & Co.	380
	250	all	40 p	Viegas Patent Slip	35

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 2nd October, 1875.

Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	75,259	4	0
Merchandise	1,82,344	0	0
Electric Telegraph	813	0	0
Municipal Trains	595	0	0
Total Rs.	2,59,011	4	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles. Total Rs.	2,25 556	11	6
Increase Rs.	33,454	8	6

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 2nd October, 1875:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	84,22,108	4	3
Other Deposits	72,47,339	12	4
Cash Credits	3,92,850	1	1
Post Bills	4,125	0	0
Reserve Fund	4,50,000	0	0
Special Reserve Fund	....		
Rs.	2,21,41,423	1	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	97,36,102	11	9
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	17,15,100	9	5
Govt. Securities	38,68,855	0	0
Loans	14,16,385	10	3
Account of Credits	5,51,669	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	28,00,230	7	10
Dead Stock	2,95,3[illegible]6	13	5
Bills of Exchange	7,66,443	13	0
Due by other Banks	10,61,879	0	0
Rs.	2,21,41,423	1	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE MARSEILLES, 1,069 tons, Captain W. Gibb, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KURRACHEE, 532 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Kattyawar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and two hundred and twenty five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. SOCOTRA. 1240 tons, Captain W. Starratt, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers; Mr. Hodgara Parsee gentleman, and lady, and nine deck passengers.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN. 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. Betham, and seventy deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CASHMERE 679 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—For Kurrachee.—Dr. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Ruckmajee Narronjee and servant. To different ports.—Thirty six deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, Oct 4.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Carwar, Oct 4.
	Socotra (s)	Starratt	Calcutta, Sept 13.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Cashmere (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast. & Carwar.

The barque Marseilles, Gibb, to Moulmain, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Steamer Golconda, to China, &c, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Torino (s)	Demell	Genoa, Aug. 20.
	H[illegible] (s)	Symington	London, Aug. 20.
	Merchantman	Lowry	Mauritius, Aug. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.		
4	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	....	....
	Penang (s)	....	....
	Lantona	....	....
	British Peer	....	....
	Magnolia	....	....
	Greyhound	....	....

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cellia s, 25 cases brandy, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Cerdic s, 1 cask hardware, M M Mody and Co; 2 casks hardware Noorm hom d Haje Cassum; 30 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aretusa s, 5 cases beads, Framjee Ardaseer Dowar.
Assyria s, 100 boxes brandy, Burjorjee Dhunjeebhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Selene s, 300 bales hemp, and 325 bales rags; Nuthoo Soonderjee; 24 bales cotton, Pursotum Tairseem; 225 bales cotton Humeermul Cursondass; 75 bales rags, Muthooradas Vithul dass.

Bellona s, 32 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee; 65 bales wool, F D Wadia and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clara s, 500 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

B khara s, 10 cases heerabale, Allana Munjee; 11 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Khanbhoy; 8 bale hides, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 1 bal hide, Hajee Suck or Hajee Abdoola; 6 bales hides, Abdoolrehemn Ahmed; 6 bales hides, Remtoola Goolmahomed; 4 bales hides, Allarkhia Nuthoo; 11 bales skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdool and Co; 10 cases cardamoms, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 9 cases nutmegs and 11 bags coffee, P and O Co; 33 bundles E teeth Runchorlall Gi dhurlall; 3 bales hides, H S H Abdoola; 5 bales skins, Dhurumsee Veljee; 27 bags pepper, W Watson and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Zambesi s, 200 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Zambesi s, 1,507 bags pepper, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa s, 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Aretusa s, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, B I S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ava s, 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.

Robertson, Lieut, Bombay R A, on sick leave, from Baroda.

OCTOBER 8.

Sartorius, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Morse, Captain, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 5.

Dive, Lieut, Bombay Royal Fusiliers, on sick leave, to Poona

OCTOBER 6.

Bannerman, Lieut-Col, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave to——.
Disrawe, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

OCTOBER 8.

Greig, Surg-Major, Bombay Army Med Dept, on leave to Kurrachee.
Swinburne, Major, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to Poona and Mooltan.
Brown, Captain, Bombay Supt Police, on duty, to Surat.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th September, 1875.

Capt W H Wright, D Battery 19th Bgde, is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Cawnpore, and assume command of F Battery of the 19th Brigade, to travel at the public expense.

The portion of G O C C dated the 4th June 1875, page 252 permitting Capt C F Blackett, 4th Batn Rifle Bgde. to join the Office of Surveying Class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st Oct next, is hereby cancelled.

With the sanction of Govt. the C-in-C is pleased to appoint Lt and Local Capt G Simpson, 19th Foot to officiate as Sub-Inspr of Army Schools, vice Rice deceased pending the appointment of a Sub-Inspr from England.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the public be put to no additional expense by the arrangement:—

18th Foot—Capt J M Toppin, 2nd Battn, and Capt J A Jackson, 1st Battn.

The undermentioned medical subordinate was dismissed the service by sentence of court martial, with effect from the 13th Sept 1875:—

Assist Apothecary J Houlder, attached to the R A.

With the sanction of Govt, the undermentioned medical subordinate is dismissed the service, with effect from the 3rd May 1875:—

Hospital Apprentice F Vernon, recently attached to 10th Hussars.

With the sanction of Govt, Hospital Apprentice L Naggs, late a student in the Medical College, Calcutta, is dismissed the service, for gross insubordination and disobedience of orders.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Lahore Division Order, dated the 9th Sept 1875, directing Surg R Smith, M B, in medical charge of detachment 1st battalion 6th Foot, to relieve Surg H Whitwell, Civil Surg Amritsar, of the charge of the detachment 25th N I, at that station.

Dated the 13th Sept 1875 appointing Bgdr General C C G Ross to assume command of the division, with effect from the 8th idem, vice Maj General D M Stewart, C B, on special duty.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 13th Sept 1875, directing Surg H Comerford, M D, doing duty 4th battalion Rifle Bgde, to proceed to Meean Meer and report himself for duty to the officer commanding and Deputy Surg Genl, British Forces.

Presidency District Order dated the 13th Sept 1875, appointing Surg H A C Gray to the medical charge of the 28th N I.

Meean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 13th Sept 1875, directing Col H D Manning, Comdt 25th N I, to assume command of the station, with effect from the 8th idem, vice Maj Genl D M Stewart, C B.

9th Lancers—Regtl Order, dated the 23rd Aug 1875, directing Lt the Hon'ble E Vesey to officiate as Adjt, vice Adjt W Percy, on sick leave.

2-6th Rifles—Battalion Orders dated the 2nd Aug 1875, appointing Lt F S Marsham to act as Asst Instructor of Musketry, pending the arrival of the Musketry Instructor from England.

23rd N I—Regtl Order, dated the 7th Sept 1875, directing Lt V G L Eyre to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn, with effect from the 24th ultimo, vice Lt W F Hennell, transferred to the 1st Punjab Cavy.

14th N I—Regtl Order, dated the 6th Sept 1875, directing Capt R T Hare, S C, attached, to officiate temporary as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 29th Aug 1875, vice Lt and Local Capt F M Leslie.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, October 5.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr G D Leman, Collr and Mag of the Kistna Dist, privilege leave for sixty days, from the 18th ultimo, under Section 21, and Rule 2, Section 22, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr T G Blake, Appraiser, Sea Customs Office, Madras, two months' privilege leave, from or after 29th Sept 1875, under Section 12, Supplement F, to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr W E Fox, Asst Appraiser, to act as Appraiser, Sea Customs Office, Madras, during the absence of Mr T G Blake on leave or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

D Sabhienyar, Professor of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College, leave on medical certificate for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F, to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted him in the "Gazette" of the 20th July 1875, page 1259.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col R F Oakes, R E, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, under Section 18 (b) Chapter 5, of the Civil Leave Code.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Venerable Archdeacon Charles Rous Drury, M A, to be Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral.

The Rev James McKee, D D, Actg Chaplain of Mercara, to be Chaplain of that station.

The Revd George Warlow, M A, to be Chaplain of Ootacamund

The Revd Daniel Wilson Kidd, Chaplain of Vizianagram, to have charge of the Chaplaincy of Vizagapatam during the absence of the Revd H A Williams on privilege leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Division Order by the Officer Comdg Southern Dist, dated 3rd ultimo directing Surg W J Butler to assume medical charge of the Civil duties, and of the station generally, of Trichinopoly from Surg-Maj D Kearney, and to continue in such charge until the return of Surg Maj J Wilson, Civil Surg, from privilege leave or until further order, is confirmed.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt F H Tyrrell, Govt Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, Chepauk, resumed charge of the office on the forenoon of the 30th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Huntley Pryse Gordon to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Salem during the absence of Mr J C Hannyngton on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Newman to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr H P Gordon on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr W H Glenny, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Bellary delivered over charge of the Court to the Sheristadar on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo.

Mr J C Hannyngton, Dist and Sessions Judge of Salem, delivered over charge of the Court to the Subordinate Judge at Salem on the 27th ultimo.

The Genl Order by H E the Comdr-in-C, dated 9th Aug 1875, directing Surg P H Benson, of the Presidency Division, to proceed forthwith to Coimbatore and relieve Surg-Maj W F Davis, Acting Zillah Surg, reported sick, is confirmed.

Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872). Mr P W Moore, Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Dist of Ganjam, is appointed to be a Mag of the 3rd class, and to exercise the powers conferred on Mags of that class by Notification of 1st Jan 1873.

List of Civil Servants granted extensions of leave or permitted to return to duty, forwarded in accordance with Financial Despatch to the Govt of India, dated July 31st 1872, No 303.

Extensions of Leave—H J Stokes, C S, Sub-Collr and Joint Mag, Tanjore, 2 weeks' furlough; J H Cook, Uncovenanted, Probationary Asst Supt. Madras Revenue Survey, 6 months, s c; and Capt H Burton, Uncovenanted, 3rd Asst Master Attendant, Madras, 2 months, s c.

Permitted to Return—H J Stokes, C S, Sub-Collr and Joint Mag, Tanjore, within period of leave; J B Jones, C S, Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Vizagapatam, has been informed that it must rest with the local authorities to decide as to cancelling the un-expired portion of his leave and permitting him to resume the duties of his appointment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Surg-Maj S J Wyndowe, M D, Indian Medl Dept, Residency Surg at Hyderabad, on furlough on private affairs for one year and six days, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Lt-Col R F Oakes, Royal (Madras) Engineers, Dist Engr, Tanjore, arrived at Bombay on the 21st Sept 1875.

Maj Genl R Hamilton, C B, of the S C, is permitted at his own request, to resign his appointment on the Divisional Staff of the Army, from the 31st Aug 1875.

Bgdr-Genl A K Gore, temporarily on the Divisional Staff of the Army, is brought on that establishment permanently, from the 1st Sept 1875, vice Maj-Genl Hamilton, resigned.

Col W T Williams, of the Infantry, temporary Bgdr-Genl, is appointed a Bgdr-Genl on the establishment, from the 1st Sept 1875, vice Gore.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt (Bt-Maj) John Macgregor Kerr, Cadre 3rd Regt Light Cavy, to be a Bgde-Maj from the 21st Oct 1875, vice Dyer, whose tour expires.

Col J P Watts, of the S C, Offg Comy-Genl, is granted privilege leave of absence for thirty-four days, from the 2nd Oct, or date of departure.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt A C Williams, of the S C, Qr Mr 21st Regt N I, on furlough, on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1862, and to embark from Madras.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe.

Capt A C Mottet, of the General List Qr Mr 41th Regt N I, arrived at Madras on the 27th Sept 1875.

Subada-Major Syed Ismail, Sirdar Bhadoor, of the 34th Regt L I is transferred to the Pension Establishment on Rupees 40 per mensem, from the 15th Oct 1875, together with the staff allowance of his rank.

With reference to G O G No 283, dated 20 April 1875, the movements of the 3rd, 25th, 30th and 37th Regt N I are cancelled.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lt-Col R J Baker, of the S C, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 32nd Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs for one year, four months and one day, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN

NOVEMBER.

THE

TOURIST'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

CONTENTS:

MAP OF BOMBAY.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.
POPULATION.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.
PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.
STREET DIRECTORY.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

Rates for Advertisements can be learnt on application at the "Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.

ALL COVERS intended for HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL and STAFF during His Excellency's tour through Kumaon, Bombay, Central India, and Rajpootana should be addressed GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP, without the addition of any Post Town.

E. BARING, Captain,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MACKIE—WALKER—October 7th, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, by the Revd. S. Stead, Captain William Mackie, 2nd Queen's Royals, son of the late J. Mackie, Esq., of Ormiston, near Edinburgh, to Ann Isabel, second daughter of the late John Newman Walker, Esq., of Bedford.—No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARATHOON—October 4th, at No. 4, Wellington Square, the wife of C M Arathoon, of a daughter.
TINCKOM—October 2nd, at Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of Mr. William George Tinckom, of a son.
MEARES—October 2nd at Muttra, the wife of W. E. Meares, Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., of a daughter.

DEATH.

BATCHELOR—At 139, Holland Road, Kensington—Susan, the beloved wife of J. C. Batchelor, East India Railway Co.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1875.

THE officials responsible for the Tolls Bill certainly had the best of the argument in last week's debate at Poona on the principle of the Bill. The opposition only found fault with Tolls generally, and did not venture to suggest either that roads should not be made or that the funds required for making them and keeping them in repair should be provided from some other source. Mr. Donald Graham justly remarked that in England every effort has been used of late years to abolish Tolls throughout the country—a policy in perfect accordance with the main principle of modern commercial legislation, that nothing benefits a country so much as to have every possible impediment to traffic removed. It has been contended that Tolls are not Transit Duties, because they are charged on carts instead of on the goods conveyed in them; but this is a distinction without a difference, and there can be no doubt that Tolls are a serious obstruction to trade. But Mr. Graham spoke as if the roads in England now kept themselves in repair without any expense to the public; at all events, he forgot to say that highway rates have been substituted for Tolls, and that the pressure of local taxation at home consequent on this and other causes has become so severe as to create a general clamour for the transfer of many local charges to the Consolidated Fund. It is, indeed, a delicate question whether, when a nation resolves to make communications everywhere free, the cost of carrying out a policy intended for the general advantage should not be borne by the Imperial Treasury instead of being unequally distributed, by means of local taxation, over the districts into which the country is divided. But, at all events, Mr. Graham was bound to state how he proposed to do without Tolls. We presume that he would have preferred levying a new cess to erecting artificial barriers to traffic on new roads constructed for the purpose of overcoming natural barriers. But he probably felt that an increase of local taxation would be more unpopular, and would meet with less support in the Legislative Council, than the proposals brought forward by the Government of Bombay. The Rao Sahib V. N. Mundlik, on the other hand, seems to have felt a strong inclination to suggest that no more roads should be made until the one anna cess already levied yields a sufficient revenue to pay for making and maintaining them; for he warned the Council "not to carry out schemes "beyond the means of people in a district." This solution of the difficulty would be complete, no doubt; but, if he had seriously wished the Council to adopt it, the Rao Sahib should have been prepared with proofs that there are districts in which road-making has been carried to excess. At present, he rests his case on a bare assumption or suspicion that improvements of this kind may have been overdone. We doubt if there is any ground for such a belief. It cannot be said that the roads are anywhere in excess of the requirements and means of the people, if they are freely made use of in spite of the levy of Tolls on all goods passing along them; and it would be interesting to know how many of the roads now existing in this Presidency are left unused. The natives generally seem to us to have a hearty appreciation of the merits of good roads. Many of them have not yet learnt the value of time in commerce, and they therefore continue to send their goods by road when they might send them by Railway; but they can all understand that it is a clear gain to them to be able to send their bullock carts along roads on which it is possible to get to the end of a few days' journey without having the bullocks killed or lamed for life and the carts broken to pieces. The roads are, therefore, generally very popular. Of course, their popularity would be increased if there were no Tolls upon them; but, till some way is discovered of making roads for nothing, it is clear that somebody must pay for them. We wish that some members of the Council had condescended to practical criticism of the costly administration of Local Funds instead of indulging in somewhat hazy general reflections on the advantages of doing everything for the people and getting nothing from them. The recent changes made in the Public Works Department are said to have replaced a cheap by a very expensive machinery for the management of Local Funds; and the discussion on the Tolls Bill supplied a good opportunity for eliciting from General Kennedy what can be said in defence of this latest development of a policy of centralization. But it is noticeable that in the proceedings of the Legislative Council no one attacks the administration. The speeches consist usually of fine sentiments, which one would be glad to exchange for a little wholesome debating about the way in which the public money is spent by the Executive Government. Economy of administration might possibly supply the Government of Bombay, whose income is at present strictly limited, with the means of at all events reducing the amount of the Tolls and making them less frequent than they now are.

We are glad that the Government, after a year's reflection, has been convinced of the necessity of conceding to foot-passengers the free use of the roads. The clause providing that foot-passengers shall be liable to Tolls only on bridges over navigable rivers or upon hill roads, and not even in such cases without the express order of Government, meets the justice of the case and will give general satisfaction. General Kennedy says that "throughout "the length and breadth of the Presidency at "the present moment Tolls are levied on foot "passengers only at the Matheran Ghaut;" and Mr. Gibbs seems to have resented as an imputation on the honour and good faith of the Government the suggestion that a general permission to levy Tolls on foot-passengers might be taken advantage of by too zealous officials. But in no country is it more necessary than in India to put the curb of the law on the caprices of tax-collecting servants of the State; and we hope the day is far distant when any Legislative Council in India will be satisfied with the assurance of members of the Executive Government that they may safely be entrusted with arbitrary power because they are too honourable to use it to the public prejudice. With regard to other points raised in the discussion, Colonel Anderson's sensible remarks on the inexpediency of levying fixed Tolls on equal lengths of road deserved more consideration than they seem to have received. It is indisputable that a cart driver would rather pay a heavy toll at a bridge or ghaut, to set him free once for all, than be tormented with petty Tolls at intervals of every twenty miles. Where it has been the custom to pay fees for being ferried across a river, there can be no hardship felt in the obligation to pay a toll for the convenience of having a bridge to go over. On the other hand, nothing is so certain to provoke grumbling as a system which requires travellers to pay Toll at the end of every twenty miles of road, no matter whether they have had any difficulties to encounter or not. Colonel Anderson therefore thought, with good reason, that it would make the Tolls less unpalatable to collect them only where the natural obstacles to easy travelling had been most formidable. Unfortunately, the Council seldom takes the trouble to discuss new suggestions; and a debate amongst the members too often takes the form of a conversation in which each person says what occurs to him without making any impression on his hearers. Otherwise, we should have expected General Kennedy to answer Colonel Anderson by pointing out that, as Ghauts and bridges do not occur except at long intervals, the plan of collecting Tolls at such places only would enable a large proportion of the local traffic to use the roads and escape scot free. Another example of the careless way in which the Council does its work was supplied by the hurried acceptance of the Governor's amendment on the extraordinarily harsh section of the Bill which permits the farmer of a toll to seize a traveller's goods in payment of his fees. Sir Philip Wodehouse has shown, throughout the discussions on the Bill, that he is not so thickly encrusted with official prejudices as his colleagues are, and he had the liberality to propose an amendment on the last section, restricting the power of confiscation bestowed on the Toll-farmer to the right of seizing in the first instance goods worth no more than the amount of the Toll. This amendment was, however, so worded as to be ludicrously insufficient for its purpose, inasmuch as it left apparently to the Toll-farmer the privilege of valuing the goods himself and taking more property from the traveller till his demands were satisfied. No wonder Tolls are unpopular in India, if the men who farm them from the Government can acquire such powers of oppressing the people. On the whole, the new Bill is an improvement on that passed last year and sent back by the Government of India; but it might have been made a much better Bill if the Council had considered it more carefully.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think there must be but few among us who have been spared the humiliation of hearing Bombay denounced by inhabitants of other cities and other lands as a terribly slow place, sadly wanting in resources of amusement to mitigate the monotony of life and pass away our leisure hours. And we cannot deny how much ground there is for such complaints.

It is true we live in a beautiful city of which we are justly proud, boasting, as it does, many noble buildings and splendid thoroughfares, and surrounded with much pretty country, but alas! the demon of *ennui* seems to hang over it, and how often do we sigh wearily for something to do, something to amuse, and something to distract us, some place where we could obtain all this without much trouble, something to vary the monotony of "bara khanas," after dinner knaps, billiards, and whist.

Now might not the establishment of a public garden directed on similar principles as the Concert des Champs Elysées at Paris, the Lido at Venice, the Grosser Garten at Dresden, and similar continental gardens help to supply the want of this something? The climate of this country is admirably well adapted to the success of such an undertaking. Of course, such a garden as I propose would as far as Europeans are concerned be essentially an evening and after dinner resort, and I cannot but think it would form a very pleasant one.

A garden would be opened, tastefully planted with selected trees and shrubs, the ground laid out with flowers, the air fragrant with the scent of orange blossoms, cool fountains hurling their waters at the sky. At night the parks would be illuminated with gas, and the trees hung with coloured lamps; promenade concerts would be given, and a café opened on the French system, with ices, sherbets, &c.; little tables set under the trees, and all these charming devices which habitués of continental gardens known so well.

How much pleasanter it would be to be able to take of an after dinner coffee at a garden such as this out in the cool night air with music to listen to and plenty of people to watch and to criticise, than perspiring in the stifling heat of gas-lighted dining rooms or lounging in the stuffy reading room of a club! Such an establishment might be supported by subscription, and subscribers only possess the right of entrance, or by a charge made at the gates for admission, by either of which means a check might be imposed, objectionable people excluded, and the select character of the garden maintained.

It is difficult to say whether such an institution as I have described would prove congenial to the nature of our Bombay society. Similar institutions exist in almost all the great continental cities and are carried on with success adding much to the pleasure of life. I do not see why the same success and the same pleasure should not accompany them here. I have therefore thought it worth while to offer the idea as a suggestion and sketch in outline the principles on which it might be carried out. If the idea be practicable others, I hope, will not be wanting ready to fill in the column and suggest the details.—Yours, &c.

HORTOR.

OUR POOR PENSIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the pensioners whose cause you advocated so ably in your leader of the 14th September is homeless and penniless. I subjoin his statement:—

"On the 2nd instant, I drew my pension [for a quarter, pl s grain money] and after paying the whole, or thereabouts, namely, Rs. 54-12-0, to a Parsee, by name Rustomjee Edujee, for messing, he then turned me out on the town; and, since then, I have been living in the open air, both day and night, and have no means of procuring a home, or a living, as I am at present unemployed. I have been informed that no pensioner will be allowed to enter the Government Workhouse."

What, I ask, is this poor man to do? Because he has a pittance of income, he is debarred from availing himself of the provisions of the Vagrancy Act; and yet, having the misfortune to be a "Queen's pensioner," it will be three months hence before he can draw the next payment; while his more fortunate companions in poverty who have been in the Indian Army draw their allowances monthly!

I have no shelter to offer him; but I have promised to pay for his board (about Rs. 2½) for one week.

The poor man offers to deposit his pension papers with any one who will be responsible for such shelter and board as he stands in need of for the next three months.—Yours, &c.,

CHAS. GILDER.

7, Hornby Row, October 8.

BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—John Wilson was yesterday sent to the Government Workhouse as a vagrant, at the instance of Constable Goff.

ASSAULT.—Juma Ismail was yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, remanded to Friday next, on a charge of having assaulted a woman named Mariam.

THE SECOND MAGISTRATE OF POLICE.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has gone to Poona to recruit his health, which has not been good for some time past.

THE JUDGE OF THE INSOLVENT COURT.—Mr. Justice Pinhey goes away on four months' leave next Monday week. Mr. Justice Kemball will be the Judge of the Insolvency Court during Mr. Pinhey's absence.

THE CHIEF OF JUMKHUNDEE.—His Highness Ramchunder Rao Appa Saheb Jumkhundeekur arrived here on Tuesday last from Jumkhundee, and took up his residence in Sunwar Pet.—*Poona Observer.*

SELLING ILLICIT LIQUORS.—A woman, named Bhewra, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having sold fermented liquor by retail without having first procured a license for so doing. The woman admitted the charge and was fined Rs. 7.

TORTURE.—A buggywalla, named Soobhane Raj Mahomed was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of having tortured his horse by using it while in an unfit state. The prisoner having pleaded guilty, was fined Rs. 8.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A bheestie in the employ of Mr. John Marriott was bitten by a snake on Thursday night while watering his master's cattle, and died shortly afterwards. An inquest was held yesterday, when a verdict of death from snake-bite was returned.

GAMING.—Goolam Hossein and three other men were yesterday fined Rs. 10 each, for having been found gaming with card, dice and money in a common gaming house, they having been charged with that offence by Inspector Sweeney, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court.

STEALING MONEY.—A labourer, named Rama Govind, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Adarjee Nusserwanjee, with having stolen the sum of Rs. 22-8 from him on the previous day. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive five stripes.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—John Williamson, who was described on the charge-sheet as being a Christian clerk, was yesterday brought up before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged, at the instance of Superintendent Crummy, with having been found lying drunk and incapable in a public place. The prisoner having admitted the charge, was fined one rupee by his Worship.

ILLUMINATION IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Illumination Committee having sent invitations to the owners and occupiers of houses, a meeting of the principal residents from the Money School to Pydownee, and near Crawford Market, also the residents of Shaik Memon Street will be held to-morrow afternoon in Mahadava Baugh, Cowasjee Patell Tank, to consider the subject of illuminating those streets on the night of the 9th November next.

THE DISPUTE ABOUT THE SATROONJEE HILL TEMPLES.—We have received from a correspondent some further particulars regarding the dispute about the temples on the Palitana Hills, between the Shrawuks and the Chief of that petty principality. It appears that Captain Hunter has been prosecuting his enquiries on the Hill, and has by this time completed them. It is [illegible] the Thakore has caused certain inscriptions on a gun to be erased and his own name substituted thereon. In this manner, several irregularities have been brought to the notice of the enquiry officer, such as cooking utensils, water cisterns, small idols, &c., &c., which present more or less appearances of having been tampered with. Many witnesses have been examined, and their evidence, together with his report thereon, will be submitted by Captain Hunter to the Political Agent, Mr. J. B. Peile, who will forward it on to Government.

THE JUDGMENT IN THE CANARA LAND CASE.—Yesterday at the sitting of the Appeal Court, before the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Farran, on behalf of Vykoont Bapoojee, said his client had not yet been furnished with a copy of his Lordship the Chief Justice's judgment in the land assessment case filed by his client against the Secretary of State. The judgment, Mr. Farran was told, was being printed. The time for appeal expires on the 13th inst.; and the learned counsel asked that the time be extended, so as to enable plaintiff to consider whether he should appeal. The Chief Justice said the judgment was very nearly printed within a few pages, and he thought that it would take some 150 pages of the form of the High Court Reports. Every latitude, his Lordship said, would be allowed the plaintiff in the matter of the appeal, and his Lordship said he would order that the first copy should be supplied to the plaintiff. Mr. Farran said he would require time to consider after getting a copy of the judgment, for he should not advise his client to embark in an expensive law-suit before fully considering the matter. Three months were allowed for time to appeal from the date of plaintiff's getting a copy of the judgment. The judgment, it may be stated, was delivered on the 1st May last, and seems to have taken more than six months in printing!

THE BRAHMIN'S PROPHECY.

WE have had on our table for some days past a small book which should have many readers. It is called "The Brahmin's Prophecy," an Indian tale "founded on fact," together with other stories, also presumably founded on fact, the whole written by a lady who has had, we believe, unusual opportunities of witnessing the events that she has now very skilfully wrought into an agreeable and amusing Indian tale. The "Prophecy" of the holy Brahmin declared that the son of a certain woman of the Banya caste was destined to be adopted by a Raja. This prophecy, unlike a large number of prophesies, especially in these modern days, was truly made, and in the course of time was really and properly fulfilled, and it forms the basis of a story of considerable interest, involving a number of incidents thoroughly Indian in their characteristics and which are told with the simple force that the narration of the truth always possesses, thus making the whole story very interesting and effective. Besides this Indian tale there are anecdotes of superstition. "How a robbery is said to have been discovered." "The Lady's Curse," "Anecdotes of an ancestor of the ex Gaekwar of Baroda," finishing up with "A Lady's Adventure" which happened to the authoress. This little book, which is very moderate as to cost, will be found worthy of perusal. It may be purchased at Cooper's, book-seller in Meadow-street.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES' CARRIAGES.

ON Saturday last, nine carriages arrived at Mr. Collett's well-known carriage establishment at Girgaum from England for the use of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his stay in India. It is needless to say that one and all are the productions of the best London makers, and in style and finish superior to any which India can boast of possessing. Extremely simple in all their fittings, they are by no means inelegant in appearance. On entering Mr. Collett's establishment, our attention was drawn to a handsome omnibus by Peter and Sons, a vehicle well worth seeing. At the upper end of the interior of this "bus," there are two half doors, which on being opened, disclose a neat cupboard provided with two or three shelves. The top of this cupboard on being pressed opens up and the cupboard is at once converted into a convenient ascent from the interior of the "bus," to a seat situated parallel to and behind the "box."

Near this we were shown a well-got up *char-à-banc* which calls for no special observation, and several very handsome landaus, which beyond bearing the Prince's crest, and being of very superior workmanship, are otherwise by no means remarkable.

Two *Fourgons* were next shown to us, the larger of which is capable of carrying a considerable quantity of luggage. It is exceedingly strongly put together, and provided with brakes, shoes, and mountain rods, these latter being two rods which hang down, one on either side, near the back of the vehicle, and when ascending a steep road, by catching in the ground whenever the vehicle stops, prevents its rolling down hill. The other *fourgon* has a second seat behind the driver's, and is of a much lighter and more compact form than the one just described.

Two of the landaus have [illegible] hoods, and the handles of one of them is embellished with the Prince's plume and crown. All the carriages bear the crest of his Royal Highness with the Star of India immediately below it.

The carriages were sent from England by the steamer Zambesi and were directed to Colonel Samuel Browne, C.B., to the care of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, by whom they were entrusted to Mr. Collett, pending the arrival of the Prince.

THE COMING ILLUMINATIONS.

A MEETING of the principal residents of Church Gate and Bazar Gate streets was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., to arrange for the effective illumination and decoration of these streets, through which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales would pass on his birthday, the 9th November next. About 40 residents were present. Mr. Grattan Geary proposed, and Mr. S. B. Maynard seconded, that Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas should take the chair.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said—Gentlemen,—I am extremely gratified to meet you here this afternoon to arrange for the illumination of the Church Gate and Bazar Gate streets on the night of the 9th November next. You are aware of the auspicious occasion which has called us here together this day, and, therefore, I need not dwell on the interesting subject of the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It becomes all the citizens of Bombay to display their devoted loyalty to the Crown. You are aware that an Illumination Committee has been appointed, and its members have deputed Messrs. H E. Jacomb, Morarjee Goculdas, Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy and myself to invite your assistance and co-operation, and finally arrange to illuminate the two principal streets of the Fort—namely the Bazar Gate and Church Gate streets. Now, I need hardly impress on your minds that we should devote our best energies to carry out the object for which we are here assembled—that is to say, every landlord and the tenants should combine, and light up not only the outside of their houses but also the inside, their compounds, and walls. The visit of such an illustrious personage is one which will not often occur, and it is therefore most urgent that every sign of loyalty and good feeling of our people should be manifested to His Royal Highness as the representative of her most gracious Majesty the Queen. Now, gentlemen, I shall be glad to hear you and to find you give your hearty co-operation in the matter.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee said that, on the arrival of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it behoved the residents to show their loyalty, especially as these would be the first streets which H. R. H. would do them the honour of visiting, and he therefore would put the following resolution to the meeting:—That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that every houseowner and occupier in Church Gate and, Bazar Gate streets should, like a loyal citizen, decorate and illuminate every part of his house on the night of the 9th November next, more especially those which face the streets, in token of the arrival in Bombay of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Tapidas Varjdas then seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree asked permission to speak a few words, and, in doing so, impressed upon the meeting the advisability of seconding the efforts so ably advocated by the Chairman and the last speaker.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

THE AHMEDABAD FLOODS RELIEF FUND.

YESTERDAY afternoon a public meeting was held in the Town Hall to consider whether the whole or part of the residue of the "East India Famine Relief Fund of 1874" should be applied to relieve the distress occasioned by the recent floods at Ahmedabad. The meeting was called in pursuance of a requisition addressed to the Sheriff by the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft and Mr. H. E. Jacomb, ex-officio trustees of the fund of 1874. There was a very poor attendance,—the gentlemen present, besides the Sheriff and the requisitionists, being the Hon. V. N. Mandlik, and Messrs Raghunath N. Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Morarjee Goculdas, and Bomonjee Pestonjee.

Mr. Nana Morojee, the Sheriff, read the notice convening the meeting; and, in declaring it opened asked the gentlemen present to elect their Chairman

On the motion of the Hon. V. N. Mandlik, seconded by Mr. Nana Morojee, the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft was called to the chair.

The Hon'ble Chairman in addressing the meeting said they were all probably aware that last year subscriptions were raised in this Presidency for the purpose of relieving the sufferings caused by the famine in Bengal. He could not state the exact sum collected, but be remembered that upwards of a lac of rupees were raised. The greater portion was sent by them to relieve the distress in Bengal, but before the whole sum was expended, they received intimation that no more aid was required. Accordingly on the 17th February 1875, a meeting of subscribers was held, at which they resolved that the balance of the East India Famine Relief Fund, after deducting a sum of Rs. 25 for expenses, that is to say Rs. 19,290-2-3 be invested in Government securities or shares of the New Bank of Bombay in the joint names of the Chief Secretary to Government and the Municipal Commissioner, the interest being allowed to accumulate; and that such accumulated fund be used in the event of a public calamity occurring. The affairs of the East India Famine Relief Fund having thus been wound up the Chairman and his friend, Mr. Jacomb, sent a requisition to the Sheriff to call the present meeting. Now, some one had to propose that the whole or part of the balance of the fund, which was now Rs. 21,100, be made over to the Ahmedabad Floods Fund. It was the view of common sense thus to apply the fund; and if the resolution was passed, the trustees would be happy to make over the balance. The Chairman then read the following letter, dated Ahmedabad 29th ult., from Mr. Borrodaile to Mr. Pedder, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department:—

SIR,—I have the honour to request the favour of your obtaining assistance for the sufferers by the late floods in this district out of the balance of the Bengal Relief Fund. I am unable yet to estimate the damage; we only know that in the city alone 3,915 houses have fallen, in addition to great numbers which will have to be pulled down and rebuilt. Of the Saburkantha villages, from which reports have not yet come in, all have suffered; and in many not a house is standing. In Dholka town, over 2,000 houses have fallen. The distress is much greater than in 1868.—I have, &c.

A. A. BORRODAILE, Collector.

The Chairman added he could not conceive a more suitable way of using the balance of the fund than that he had referred to. (Applause.)

The Hon. V. N. Mandlik said the moment he saw the Sheriff's notice calling this meeting, he spoke to a number of friends, who all agreed with him in thinking that the present was the most suitable occasion for using the balance of the East India Famine Relief Fund or any other fund in existence. He knew some money remained from the Broach Fund, but the balance of it was used in affording relief in Khandeish. The accounts of the Ahmedabad calamity were such that they were not in a position to even approximately estimate the damage done. The calamity was unprecedented, and such a flood was not known to have occurred in the memory of any one living. He (Mr. Mandlik) therefore proposed that the whole of the balance of the East India Famine Relief Fund, now amounting to Rs. 21,100, be made over towards the alleviation of the distress in Ahmedabad.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote seconded the proposition. He had been honorary secretary to the Bengal Fund, and he remembered that, when the last contribution was sent to Allahabad, it was returned as not required. The call for relief from Ahmedabad was very pressing, and he thought they could not apply the money to a better purpose.

The proposition was carried *nem con.* On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee, a vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Chairman. Another vote of thanks to the Sheriff closed the business before the meeting.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.

THE following sums have up to this day been paid into the New Bank of Bombay on account of H. R. H the Prince of Wales Reception Fund:—

	Rs.
W Wells, Esq	20
Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq	500
Messrs N B Mody and Sons	100
L R Ashburner, Esq, C S I	100
J J Battleboy, Esq	100
W E Gordon, Esq	25
Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarker, Esq	25
Messrs Jaffer Sulliman & Co	1,000
Messrs Bourne and Shepperd	100
James Flynn, Esq	25
Messrs David Sassoon & Co	365
Messrs King, King & Co	500
J W Orr, Esq	50
Messrs Bolton & Co	50
F D Latham, Esq	50
Govind Balkrishna, Esq	20
N Spencer Esq	20
Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq	10
J Macfarlane, Esq	50
Dr F G Joynt	50
Venerable Archdeacon Leigh-Lye	50
	3 210
Amount previously acknowledged	31,257
Oct., 8. Total	34,467

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

10TH OCT. 20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

7-30 A. M.—Celebration of Holy Communion. 11 O A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 169 and 194 5-3 P.M.—Litany. 6-0 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 210,12 and 335. The Offertories will be devoted as usual.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-3 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

The first of four Lectures on the Temptation of our Lord will be delivered to-morrow evening by the Rev. John Urquhart. Worship will begin at six o'clock. The usual monthly collection will be made morning and evening.

OAK and WALNUT CABINETS highly polished fitted with Drawers and Bramah Lock, very pretty, suited for the Drawing-room, and adapted to a variety of purposes, just received by WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE following notification was issued last evening:—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Saturday, the 23rd October 1875, at 5 P.M.

Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to bring two cards, with their names and address legibly written on each: one card will be delivered at the entrance, and the second to the Aid-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform in evening dress.

The Levee will be closed by the presentation to His Excellency of the native officers of the Body Guard and of the native regiments at Bombay by their commanding officers according to seniority of corps.

The carriages of all who have the private entree will set down at the main entrance.

All other carriages will set down at the north door and take up at the south door.

By Command,
J. P. JERVOISE, Captain,
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Military Secy.'s Office, Gunnesh Khind, 7th Oct.

THE LATE FLOODS AT AHMEDABAD.

MR. THAKORDAS ATMARAM, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Ahmedabad Flood Relief Fund, has forwarded for publication certain letters which give a very faint outline of what the Committee have been able to do with the money already raised on behalf of the unfortunate people who have been rendered homeless in the city of Ahmedabad and the surrounding villages. In order to arouse charitable people in Bombay and elsewhere to a sense of the calamity that has befallen the people in Ahmedabad, some statistics are required of the probable number of people who are in immediate want of relief, whether pecuniary or in the shape of food and clothing. But this is not forthcoming, and it is surprising that the men of business who are on the Committee have not perceived the necessity of letting the public know, as soon as possible, what the demands on their charity really are. Evidently this can be done, for Mr. Thakordas Atmaram has been able to get information such as follows:—

"The following official report received up to date from some of the villages will give you an idea of the horrible destruction made by the recent floods.

"In Duscroi talooka six villages have been entirely washed away, four almost, and the rest more or less.

"In talooka Sanund two villages have entirely gone and the rest are destroyed to a great extent.

"In Dholka talooka the loss is also immense, about 12 hundred houses have been destroyed.

"In Keira Zilla three villages have been entirely destroyed and one partially.

"Such a heavy flood was never known on this side since the city was founded.

"We have already forwarded large quantities of grain to the villages and still continue sending to distant villages where the flood has made its appearance.

"The Government officials, the Committee, and the mahajans of the city have been sparing nothing in their endeavours to reduce the calamity.

"We have received the sum of Rs. 6,000 remitted by you through the agency of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited."

This information ought to be supplemented by the number of inhabitants of the villages ruined, and the extent of their destitution. The energetic men who have gone to Ahmedabad to distribute the money and clothes collected in Bombay could easily supply figures and facts of much greater importance than the uninteresting letter published yesterday about men driven into trees by the floods and meeting cobras there. Accounts like these are utterly valueless now, let us know as much as possible about the unfortunate sufferers by the floods.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending the 29th ultimo are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River on 27th ultimo, 17 inches higher than on same date last year. Crops fair.

Shikapore.—River 15 feet 3 inches; water-supply abundant. Kharif harvesting commenced. Insects attacking crops in Rohri taluka. Fever increasing.

Hyderabad.—River continued at good height during week; much benefit will thereby accrue to cultivation. Harvest will be only slightly below average save in Tando Division. Fever in few talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crops on Desert Canal excellent; on Begari and branches good but backward; those in Deh Akipore, Rhindeah Jamedera and south bank of Nurwah destroyed by flood, now drying up; Rabi crops being sown. Weather warm. Fever prevailing.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1·32; total 21·88. Much damage from floods to crops and culturable lands in villages along banks of Sabarmattee; extent not yet ascertainable.

Kaira.—Rain 1·49; total 33·18. Considerable damage caused to houses and crops in villages on Sabarmattee by recent floods.

Surat.—Rain ·05; total 42·37.

Broach.—Rain ·36 total 56·48. Crops good except those already reported to be injured.

Khandeish.—Rain at Dhoolia ·27; total 19·68. Kharif cultivation generally injured by rain, but cotton plants improving; from recent heat prospects good. Cholera at V[illegible]; cases 4, deaths 2. Cattle-disease in Nizampore and Shahada.

Nassick.—Rain ·98; total 35·14. Bajri crops suffering from excessive rain. Cholera continues slightly.

Tanna.—Rain 3·29; total 113·63. Agricultural prospects fair. Cholera still slightly prevailing in almost all talukas.

Poona.—Standing crops here in some places suffered from moisture. Cholera has not quite disappeared.

Ahmednuggur.—Kharif crops fair; sowing of rabi commenced. Cholera generally decreasing; cases 20, deaths 19.

Sholapore.—Rain 1·55; total 20·31. Slight cholera.

Satara.—Rain ·05; total 59·93. In W[illegible] crops on elevated tracts have withered; in [illegible] river banks have been swept away; rest middling. Slight cholera in some talukas.

Belgaum.—Rain ·09; total 52·09: more required. Cholera continues.

Dharwar.—Early crops in almost every taluka require rain; cotton sowing much retarded for want of rain. Cholera in eleven villages.

Kanara.—Rain ·18 at Karwar; total 107·18. Rice harvest commenced near Karwar; prospects good.

Kaladgi.—Rain 8·84; total 18·01. Cholera continues; 63 deaths in eight talukas.

Rajkote.—Rain 66; total 14·30: more required. Crops good.

Wudwan.—Crops good in Jhunjhuvada: cotton damaged by Rupani river overflowing.

Baroda.—Rain 91; excessive fall has injured bajri crops. Cotton crops thriving. Public health good.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending the 27th ultimo) Rain 3·7; total 101·6. Cholera slightly prevails in two talukas. Crops well.

Rutnagherry.—(Report for the week ending the 21st ultimo. Rain 6·59. Crops being cut in some talukas. Cholera has broken out in Deoguth taluka; 7 deaths.

General Remarks—Prospects good in Sind and the Presidency generally. Serious damage from floods in Ahmedabad and Kaira.

ASSAULT OF ARMS AND ATHLETIC SPORTS AT POONA.

(*Poona Observer.*)

WE were sorry to see so small an attendance at the Annual "Assault of Arms." The first day is not supposed to be so interesting as the second, probably because feats on horseback are not part of the programme. To us, however, the fencing, wrestling, and gymnastic exercising, seem particularly worth seeing.

The native wrestling, &c., was much the same as one usually sees at all sports of native Regiments, and in many instances the results were anticipated, one or two being a good deal better than the rest. In some cases, when the Judges got tired of seeing one man sitting on another, as if he were a fallen-down cab-horse, they persuaded the combatants to divide the prize. One very noticeable feature,—remarkable both for its novelty and excellence,—was the single-stick play of the 1st Lancers. The native single-stick, with sword and shield, was well represented, but the Lancers showed us some particularly good play with the English single-stick. They would have been good for Europeans, and for natives, who had only lately began to learn, they were peculiarly excellent and deserving of every possible encouragement. The sword and bayonet exercises were good; and, to a non-combatant, it appeared wonderful how efficient the bayonet is in the hands of a good man. The fencing with foils was rather *hammer and tongs* at first, but when the men got over their excitement it became much better. The native lemon-cutting feats were good, to such an extent usually seen at regimental sports. Sergeant Gorman's lead cutting was excellent, as indeed was everything he did. It looks so remarkably easy to do, until you see a strong man do little more than make a dint in the lead, with a powerful blow.

Some of the gymnastic exercises were well worth seeing, especially those of the Europeans; amongst them, the most distinguished were Sergeant-Major Gorman, Serjeant Parr, 83rd Regiment, Corporal D-arming, 3-d Hussars, Private Zeomen, 2nd Queen's;—though the natives were good.

The arrangements for spectators were very satisfactory, and the band of the 15th Regt. is always worth going to hear. Half-past three was found to be too early, as the sun was very hot; and the sports did not begin till four o'clock. The seats arranged in an angle of the Gymnasium, quite near in deep shade, and there was no heat nor dust. As the Assault of Arms only comes, like Christmas, once a year, we regret that there were not more spectators to encourage the men. The Commander-in-Chief and Lord Mark Kerr were present.

The second day of the Assault of Arms which was held at the grand stand was much better attended than the first though, to our mind, the first was quite equally interesting. The only drawback was the large number of events coming off at the same time—one could not see both the exercises on foot and those on horseback.

The most noticeable feats of bodily strength and dexterity were the leaping and putting the shot. The highest jump, without pole, was made by Higgins who jumped 5 feet 7 inches followed by Sergeant-Major Gorman, 5 feet 3in. The former jump is exceedingly good, and beyond above the average. Private Higgins also won the prize for putting the shot—distance 34 feet. The pole jumping by natives was excellent, 9 feet 4 inches being a good jump anywhere.

The most interesting sports were those of the Cavalry; and some of the cocoanut cutting and tent-pegging with sword and lance, was really excellent. Unfortunately the state of the ground was not as it should be; it was both hard and slippery. Captain Currie judged the Cavalry exercises and Capt. Tyndall, himself a first-rate athlete, judged the other sports.

GENTLEMEN'S BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS and the TERAI HAT now so fashionable. A fresh consignment of the newest Shapes just received by WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ALLAHABAD, 8th Oct.

The *Pioneer* announces that General Sir Frederick Haines is appointed successor to Lord Napier.

THE DECCAN RYOTS' COMMISSION.

Mr. Charles Carpenter, officiating Commissioner, Jabbulpore, will relieve Mr. Auckland Colvin on the Deccan Ryots' Commission.

RECEPTION PREPARATIONS AT JUMMOO.

The preparations that are being made at Jummoo for the Prince of Wales' reception are on a very lavish scale.

THE PUNJAB RAILWAY.

The Beas section of the Punjab line will be restored by the 15th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD DERBY.

LONDON, 8th Oct.

At a Municipal Banquet given at Liverpool yesterday, Lord Derby made a speech in which he deprecated unwise, intermeddling, as well as excessive indifference, on the part of England, in Continental affairs, and declared England's great interest to be the maintenance of peace.

Respecting the Herzegovina insurrection, he said its importance was exaggerated. The leaders would meet with no support from the Great Powers, and the autonomy of the insurgent Provinces was impracticable, owing to the difference of religion existing.

Speaking in reference to affairs in China, he said—In China we have interests of our own to press the already extensive interests which may in course of time become incalculably great. He had hoped to have been able to bring the news of the peaceable settlement of the Chinese difficulty; but this was not the case. No decisive intelligence had been received, but he was nevertheless hopeful that matters would go well. We must do our best to turn the present collision to good account and put our relations with China on a better footing for the future.

He concluded by saying that our demands were moderate and just, and that it was the intention of Government to adhere to them.

THE ADMIRALTY CIRCULAR.

LONDON, 8th Oct.

The Admiralty has suspended the Circular which was issued on the 31st July last, forbidding the reception of fugitive slaves on board Her Majesty's ships.

LONDON, 7th Oct., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollers	4 11/16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	92
4½ do. do.	93
5½ do. do.	99½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104⅛

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£11,812,500	Dec. £1,062,500
Bills Discounted	£19,81?,500	Inc. £687,500
Bullion	£26,375,000	Dec. £1,000,000.

The sum of £139,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Parsee.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 8th Oct., 6-56 A.M.

Steamer Nizam, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORT.

Cannanore, 8th October, 4 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind N. E. Ther 86.

Carwar, 8th October, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W 3. Ther. 79. Bar. 30 04.

Mangalore, 8th October, 4-45 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 81, min. 71. W. B. 77. Bar. 29 79.

Tuticorin, 8th October, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind E. Ther. 86. Bar. 29 84.

Vingorla, 8th October, 5 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind W. strong Ther. 87.

A contemporary yesterday alluded to certain arrangements which the Government of Bombay intends to make to strengthen the hands of Mr. Souter during the visit of the Prince of Wales. We are able to state precisely what the Government has done so far. Mr. Souter, we believe, pointed out to Government that it would be necessary to obtain the services of one or two police officers to assist him to carry out the extraordinary labours that will be thrown upon the Bombay Police during the Prince's visit; and he requested that the services of Captain Portman and Mr. R. H. Vincent, who was formerly acting as Deputy Commissioner in Bombay, might be placed at his disposal. As Captain Portman will have many duties in Poona to attend to when the Prince goes there, Government replied that his services could not be spared, but that Mr. Vincent's could, while Mr. Souter should be permitted to obtain the services of some other police officer in place of Captain Portman. Mr. Souter's assistants will, of course, be subordinate to him, and on the whole there can be little reason to doubt that the Bombay Police will succeed in maintaining good order during the forthcoming busy times.

It is now settled, we hear, that Mr. Pedder reverts to his appointment of Municipal Commissioner of Bombay before the end of the year.

The 1st Lancers, under the command of Colonel Blair, V. C., marched from Poona on Thursday, and are to reach Bombay on the 19th instant.

The actual receipts from seven sales of Bengal opium and six months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by £195,476. Bengal opium has realised £311,174 more than the estimate, but Malwa opium is £115,698 less.

The Government of Madras having on Tuesday last communicated their ability to assign one clear night for the proposed entertainment of the Prince of Wales at the Ball at the Madras Club, that event will now, it is confidently expected, come off.

We hear that the young Nizam of Hyderabad intends putting up at "Eagle's Nest" during his stay at Poona, and that Sir Salar Jung, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and the other nobles attached to the suit of the Nizam, will very likely pass the few days of their sojourn in Poona at "Bounty Hall," the residence of Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia.

His Highness the Maharaja of Putialla having expressed his wish to pay his respects to the Viceroy at Simla, His Highness has been informed that Lord Northbrook will be happy to see him as a private visitor, accompanied by some half-dozen followers only. Thus has a wise precedent, the *Pioneer* thinks, been laid down which should be strictly adhered to hereafter. We shall be curious to see if Putialla's ardour cools under the restriction: in that case no one can possibly regret it.

Ragoonath Rao, the Deputy Collector of Madras, who was permitted by the Government of India in May last to officiate as Prime Minister of the Indore State for a period of six months, in the room of Sir T. Madava Rao, has, through the request of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, conveyed through the Agent of the Governor-General, been allowed to continue to render the same services to that State for a further period of three years, retaining a lien upon and counting service in his substantive appointment during that period under the Pension Rules in force in the British service.

A Liverpool paper states that two hours before the meeting at Hawarden on Sept. 14, "Mr. Gladstone was engaged in his favourite exercise of felling trees. For a portion of two days he has been wielding the axe upon a large tree in a lane at the outskirts of Hawarden village, and he succeeded in bringing it to the ground late yesterday afternoon. Those who saw him say that he went to work in true woodman fashion, with his braces thrown off behind him and his shirt collar unfastened. After completing his task he walked home with his axe slung over his shoulder, and two hours afterwards was at the meeting, looking not tired and weary, but quite refreshed with his bodily labour."

His Highness the Raja of Cochin has been invited not only to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Madras on the occasion of the latter's visit to this Presidency, but also to attend the Chapter of the Order of the Star of India to be held at Calcutta. A similar invitation has been sent to the Travancore Maharaja. His Highness of Travancore will go on to Madras as well as Calcutta; but the Prince of Cochin is forced to abandon the visit to Calcutta from constitutional incapacity for lengthy travel, as well as for other considerations. The Cochin Raja has resolved, however, to visit Madras to meet the Prince of Wales, in accordance with the Governor's invitation. His Highness, we are informed by the *Western Star*, has invited the Travancore Sovereign to be his guest in Cochin both on his onward and return journey from Calcutta.

His Excellency Iwakura Tomomi, chief of the Japanese embassy which visited England a few years ago, has just presented to the library of the India Office, in fulfilment of a verbal promise made to the librarian, a set of the Chinese version of the Buddhist scriptures, called Tripitaka in Sanskrit, Santsang in Chinese, and Issaikio in Japanese. The work is put up in seven large boxes, weighing about three and a quarter tons, and will require a room to itself. The Indian Library possesses already, besides many other Chinese works on Buddhism, a set of the Tibetan version of the Buddhist canon, in 334 large volumes, presented by Mr. B. H. Hodgson, and a set of the Pali Tripitaka, written on palm-leaves in the Burmese character, in fifty boxes, presented by Sir A. Phayre; and thus with the unique accession just received from Japan, it offers to the student of Buddhism almost inexhaustible materials for original research.

The *Madras Mail* says that the Bishop of Madras has brought to the notice of the Government that in St. Mary's and the two contiguous burial-grounds in the heart of the city of Madras, the bodies of persons who have died from cholera, typhoid fever, and other contagious diseases, are usually interred in graves into which the water of the Cooum river percolates. The graves are required to be of a minimum depth of 6 feet, and water is usually reached at 4 feet from the surface, so the remaining 2 feet has to be dug in the water, and baled out immediately before the funeral. The information has been communicated by his Lordship with special reference to the proposed sojourn of the Prince of Wales in Government House, Mount Road—a building within a few yards of the Cooum—which has since 1860 been the scene of the death of one Governor from cholera, and of another from typhoid. The Government have directed an engineer officer to report upon the sanitary condition of the building and vicinity.

The Superintendent of the P. and O. Company has, we are informed, received a telegram from the Directors in London announcing that the Pekin was despatched to Gibraltar yesterday to bring on the Deccan's passengers and cargo to Bombay. The telegram published yesterday, intimating that the Deccan had returned to Gibraltar minus her screw, also stated that the Brindisi mails and passengers to Bombay would be forwarded by a special steamer from Suez on the 15th instant. There will therefore be no delay in the arrival of the Brindisi mail in Bombay, for 12 days from Suez would make the date of arrival in Bombay, 27th Oct. The Southampton passengers, who alone can be on board the Deccan will be detained. As to the remark by a local contemporary that the special correspondents of the London papers are on board the Deccan, the only specials on board the Deccan were Mr. Forbes, of the *Daily News*, and Mr. Henty, of the *Standard*. Mr. Gay, of the *Telegraph*, has his name down to come by the Brindisi route. The same contemporary states that the Malta has four hundred passengers on board; the number should probably be two hundred or perhaps fifty more. There is no accommodation for four hundred passengers on the P. and O. ships.

The old question as to the rights of tenants in military cantonments has lately been revived at Cannanore by the action of the Brigadier Commanding, General Cadell, who, during the absence at the Neilgherry Hills of Captain Ogilvie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malabar, caused that officer's house to be broken open by ordnance artificers, and put Captain Livesay, 43rd Regiment, in possession. Captain Ogilvie has, we hear, appealed to Government for redress. There were several more suitable houses vacant nearer the 43rd barracks, but General Cadell called upon Captain Ogilvie's landlord to give up the house, and on his refusal took possession of it by force. The landlord had a short time previously put the house in smart order especially for the use of the tenant now dispossessed by a General who maintains that within the limits of the Cantonment he is "paramount." It will be interesting to see if this claim is borne out by the Government of Madras. We admit that regimental officers would often be badly lodged if encroachments by civilians or military men holding civil appointments were permitted, but it seems hard that a Captain of 16 years' service holding the appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Police of Malabar District, his head-quarters being Cannanore, should be turned out of a house merely because a Captain in a marching regiment prefers it to one he is at the time occupying about 100 yards off.

In the following ingenious appeal to the selfishness of native mill-owners, the *Pioneer* unconsciously uses a "crushing" argument to show the impolicy of supporting a native industry by means of protective duties. Little wanton boys accustomed to swim on bladders naturally sink to the bottom when the bladders are withdrawn; but this only shows that they ought to learn to swim without bladders:—"The English papers in some cases have made common cause with the organs of native opinion in denouncing the import duty on raw cotton. We are not champions of Manchester interests by any means, but Indian mill-owners would do wisely to consider this duty in all its bearings before treating it as hostile altogether to their interests. Hostile to their immediate interests it is, perhaps, and people are apt to take very short views of life when their interests are concerned. But in the long run, imagine how events might proceed if the import duty on cotton were not maintained. The local mills, we will assume, work up foreign cotton so successfully that they entirely quench the import trade in manufactured goods. The revenue expires. Can the Government keep up an import duty which would no longer yield any return? That would be more than a protective system; it would constitute a prohibition against a particular branch of foreign commerce unsupported by any fiscal considerations. The extinct duty would necessarily be repealed. Manchester goods would at once flow in. Local mills with an artificially inflated business would collapse, and loud would be the remonstrance against a Government that had betrayed the industries of its people. If this argument were not partially vitiated by harmonizing suspiciously with over-symmetrical rules of political economy, it would be crushing.

A series of articles in the Jesuit organ, the *Civilta Cattolica*, advocate the canonization of Christopher Columbus. The proposal was first started in the Vatican Council by Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, who, supported by a number of other cardinals, archbishops, and bishops, prepared a resolution for admitting "the Genoese sea-traveller Cristoforo Colombo, who first crossed the unknown and terrible waters of the ocean and discovered a new world, thereby enabling the gospel to be extended twofold," into the roll of saints; but the matter dropped in view of the more important questions laid before the Council. The resolution was however, introduced in due form in June 1870. Among the grounds it alleges for canonizing Columbus are the following:—"This Christian hero, who rendered the highest services to religion and humanity, was not during his lifetime rewarded as he deserved to be; on the contrary, he had to suffer much disgrace and pain. The new continent has been unjustly given the name of America, and thus the glory of discovery has almost passed from him to another. The Holy See alone recognized this man's mission, inasmuch as it gave him the office of an apostolic legate. Now, after three hundred years, a Pope sits upon the throne, who is the first Pope who has visited America; he can best judge how much advantage the discovery of America has brought to the Church. . . . The introduction of this matter to the attention of the Council seems at first sight to be opposed to the ecclesiastical decree which orders that a regular trial should take place on the life and virtues of the servant of God proposed for canonization—a trial which did not take place before, and cannot easily be commenced now. Nevertheless, as in the present case the servant of God has achieved most extraordinary things, both during his life and after his death, as is clearly shown by the documents already put forward as to his deeds, virtues, and miracles, we may hope that this matter will be favourably settled, even if the strict course of regulations may have to be somewhat departed from."

The Calcutta *Statesman*:—Although we yesterday endorsed the opinions of the *Bombay Gazette* as regards the attendance of British representatives—civil and military—at processions in honour of Hindoo deities, we have got so accustomed to the style of thing we condemned that it is perhaps a pity we alluded to it at all. It is only by a stretch of imagination that we can suppose our Government to be a Christian one at all. And if our officers and soldiers have any scruples of conscience about honouring heathen deities, they may safely allow the Government itself to be the keeper of their consciences in these matters. Why should that Government respect the prejudices of its Christian soldiers and civilians at the expense of those who have an equal claim to consideration? Why, again, should anybody have scruples when an evangelical Christian like Sir William Muir, who is well aware that Mahomedanism has never borne any better fruits than those of Sodom, contributes to the support of purely Mahomedan colleges? The rule in India is to attain political perfection by happily blending the service of God with that of the Devil; and although a great authority pronounced this feat to be impossible, he was doubtless unaware of the capabilities of Christianity, as improved upon in this age of physical and spiritual miracles. Purely Mahomedan colleges, without any external controlling influence, produce the results under which the earth groans and travails wherever it bears the burden of Mahomedan rule; but because colleges are educational institutions, our modern Christians consider it their duty to support them, and do not pause to consider whether the education they promote is of God or the Devil. We do not say this out of any feeling of prejudice or bigotry. Let the Mahomedans freely provide colleges for themselves, but let no Christians lay the flattering unction to their souls that they are not acting as traitors to their God in supporting with their money and influence establishments for the propagation of all the virtues which shine so conspicuously in the firmament of Islam. But perhaps politicians like Sir William Muir consider that their Christianity is nothing but a Sunday garment to be laid aside carefully on week-days, and not to be allowed, on any account, to interfere with what they are pleased to call the "political necessities of our rule in India"—a happy phrase which covers a multitude of sins and disgraceful compromises, and must have been coined by the Devil himself.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

(*Times*, Sept. 15.)

When our Shanghai Correspondent wrote the letter we published yesterday the anticipations of our countrymen in China seem to have been very gloomy. Chinese diplomacy has endless resources of equivocation and delay when it is not peremptorily stopped, and it seemed determined to baffle all our attempts to reach the murderers of Mr Margary. It had promised to examine the particulars of the outrage, and to punish the criminals if they could be found; but it also set to work in such a fashion as to show that its real object was to gain time. Nobody believed that any good would be done by the Missions which was to start to Yunnan. Meanwhile, the Chinese Government was arming with suspicious speed. Word had come to Shanghai that it was making torpedo experiments, of all things in the world and that it intended to buy Armstrong guns. Mandarins were examining the best way of fortifying the Yang-tse-kiang, and the *Pekin Gazette* contained an elaborate report of a tour of inspection made by the Governor-General, Li-Hung-Chang, to survey the fortifications in the lower part of that river. Thus it seems as if the Chinese had come to believe that they could at last afford to defy our demands, and that the end of the strife must be another vexatious, costly, and inglorious war. It is rather more than six weeks since our Correspondent wrote, and the atmosphere is now somewhat clearer. The Chinese Government would not have offered to send an Embassy to England if its temper had been warlike; and its promises that the murderers of of Mr. Margary shall be punished, that Yunnan shall pay and indemnity to his family, that a trade route shall be opened between China and Burmah, and that the imposition of certain vexatious internal taxes shall be regulated reveal a wish to keep on good terms with this country, at least for a time.

These Englishmen who reside in the treaty ports are not impartial judges of these concessions. Too often they go to Canton or Shanghai in the frame of mind that would exasperate a much less vain people than the Chinese. They sometimes act as if they thought it a mere impertinence on the part of an inferior race to have a pride of its own, and they act as if the chief end of the Chinese were to minister to the demands of British commerce. Not unfrequently they have gone out of their way to shock the prejudices of the most conservative people in the world. Even our diplomatic agents have not always been so cautious or courteous as they are to-day. The origin of the last war with China is not one of those chapters of history which it is desirable to open, and a little more respect for the prejudices of centuries might sometimes have smoothed our relations with the Chinese. The French can give us some valuable lessons in the art of treating subject races. Although they lack our faculty for colonization, their inborn politeness makes them better fitted to keep on good terms with inferior races. They know how to humour prejudices better than we do; they are less abrupt; they are less eager to go to the point of dispute with a precipitation peculiarly hateful to the tortuous natures of Oriental peoples. Our traders and even our diplomatists, too often sum up all the resources of negotiation with the Chinese in one word—firmness. That word implies an admirable maxim when it is tempered by patience and politeness, but unhappily, it is often merely another name for undisguised dictation. It means that we should not waste our times in standing upon ceremony with so false, ignorant, and vain a people as the Chinese, and that the only way to bring them to reason is to tell them we will burn their cities and shake their rickety Empire to pieces if they do not obey. An example of such impatience has been seen during the negotiations about the murder of Mr. Margary. Believing that the Government of Pekin was trying to shield the criminals, some of our countryman seem to have thought that the only way to have justice done was to do it ourselves by sending an armed English force to the scene of the outrage and hanging the first guilty Mandarin it could catch. We have not the slightest doubt that such a feat might be performed by a small well-disciplined, well-armed, and well-led troop of British soldiers. English nerve, muscle, habits of obedience, and breechloaders form a wedge that would cut through and through the pulpy mass of Oriental life. What was done in India can be repeated in China. But we must warn any budding Clives that it can be done only at the expense of the same consequences to ourselves. If we shatter the Chinese authority, we shall next be loaded with the responsibility of putting some authority in its place. The necessity would not come in a rush; it would appear insidiously, and in a hundred disguised forms, just as it did in Hindostan. But we should be dragged on bit by bit, often against our will, and as if we were blindfolded. We should be dragged on as we were in India more than a century ago, and as the Russians in Central Asia are to-day. Peremptory orders against conquest would of course be sent from London, just as they are sometimes despatched from St. Petersburg to Turkestan. Adventurous spirits would be punished for striking too hard and going too far, just as they sometimes are reprimanded for committing these offences in Central Asia to-day. But young, ardent, daring spirits would not give a thought to such cobweb checks. Fired by the passion for self-distinction, by a civilized man's hatred of disorder, and by his detestation of the atrocities which would stain Chinese warfare, they would run the risk of receiving rebukes from the authorities at home, and if they should be peculiarly successful, as they would be, they would of course be forgiven. Thus are built up the responsibilities of Empire. Nor is this a mere visionary peril. More than once it has seemed that the Chinese Empire was going to pieces, and that, in spite of ourselves, we might be forced to give a perilous extension to the Sovereignty which has already begun to grow in the Treaty ports. Now, it is well for our countrymen in China to understand once for all that we are not in the mood to undertake the responsibilities of another India. One is quite enough for our energies. Hence the last thing we shall think of doing is to send a British force to do the work of the Pekin Government. We must hold that Government responsible for the misdeeds of its own subjects; we must insist that punishment shall be applied by its officials, and not by ours; and, in order that we may not defeat our own purpose, we must exhaust all the resources of diplomatic courtesy and patience before we can look to the short cut of violence. "Anybody can govern in a state of siege;" yes, and anybody can get the better of Governor-General Li-Hung-Chang by means of a few English regiments.

We say all this the more frankly because we do not pretend to believe that the disposition of the Chinese Government is satisfactory. The rulers of Pekin do not like our people, and perhaps they despise us in much the same spirit as the citizens of decaying Rome displayed in presence of the invincible barbaric hordes. No doubt the Mandarins would outwit us if they could. We have not the slightest reason to believe that the authorities at Pekin were grieved by the news of Mr. Margary's death, and, without being uncharitable, we may assume that they would be glad to shelter the murderers. But there is a good deal to be said on the other side. The Chinese are commonly a dispassionate people, free from the promptings of fanaticism, or of blind patriotism, and peculiarly alive to the dictates of self-interest. They are the shrewdest race in the East, and they know we bring wealth to their shores. Their sense of our commercial value to themselves is strikingly shown by what our Correspondent says about the angry protests the native merchants have directed against the Tax Office for fining them because they have bought sugar from foreigners. These traders know that, "barbarians" as we are, we still pour wealth into their pockets. The same idea is slowly spreading through the whole trading class of a vast Empire. The chief hostility to our presence comes from the literary class, which is cut off from the vulgar details of trade, and despises its prosaic necessities. But the Empire is not wholly ruled by the heroes of competitive examinations, for it is far more at the mercy of what may almost be called Democratic impulses than it is usually supposed to be. During our former troubles with Pekin the Emperor declared that he did not dare to offend the deepest prejudices of the people, and it is equally true that the Government must more and more regulate its negotiations with us by the manifest interests of its subjects. The prospects is not, indeed, eminently hopeful, and even a slight mishap might darken it; but we must, nevertheless, do our best to keep both ourselves and the Chinese in the groove of peace. If the preparations for punishing the murders of Mr. Margary should turn out to be a mere pretence, we must exact redress; if the trade route to Burmah should not be opened by the free will of Pekin, we must insist on the fulfilment of the pledge to clear the way for our merchants. If the Embassy to London should be a mere blind for Chinese opposition, we may have to send stringent instructions to Pekin But meanwhile let us avoid to error of asking too much. Unlike Japan, which has now its Parliament and its Press, China is the typical land of Toryism. But we may, nevertheless, lead it far and save ourselves from incalculable embarrassments, listening to its prejudices as well as to its reasons with the courtesy and the patience which befits a higher civilization and a superior strength

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The Report of Mr. Juland Danvers, the Government Director of the Indian Railway Companies, describing the progress which has been going on during the year 1874 in the development of the railway system of India, both as regards its expansion and working, has just come out.

An addition of 558 miles was made to the 5,715 which were open at the beginning of the year, extending the length of railway now open in India to 6,273 miles. Of these, 727 are double and 5,546 single; 5,686 are constructed on the 5ft. 6in. gauge, and 587 on the metre gauge. A further length of 2,158 miles is in course of construction. It was stated in last year's report that Lord Salisbury had decided that the Indus Valley Railway should be constructed on the standard gauge of 5ft. 6in., and it was also mentioned that the line between Lahore and Peshawar would be constructed on the same gauge "if considerations derived from the advanced state of the works" should not, in the opinion of the Viceroy, make this course inexpedient. By a resolution passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 3rd of August last, it was decided that the Punjab Northern Railway should be constructed on the 5ft. 6in. gauge, light rails being used, and certain works being so executed in the first instance as to be capable of being subsequently strengthened and made uniform in all respects with the Indus Valley line. Arrangements were immediately made for giving effect to this decision, and the works are now being prosecuted on the larger scale. A table, giving the dimensions and cost of the principal railway bridges, shows that some of the largest works of the kind have been erected in India. They are chiefly constructed with iron girders on piers, and vary from 1,000ft. to 9,000ft. in length, and from £16,000 to £460,000 in cost.

It has, unfortunately, become almost a regular task each year to describe the disastrous effects of the rains upon the railway works. The floods of last season were unusually severe, but the only line which suffered serious damage was the Madras. On a section of the north west line, extending 110 miles, between Gooty and Rajampett, the inundations and torrents swept everything before them. The four large bridges which spanned the Papugnee, the Cheyair, the Chittravutty, and the Pennair rivers, most of them constructed of girders supported on iron screw piles, were either wholly or partly destroyed. These rivers and their feeders are dry for many months in the year, but in the monsoon they swell to the width of from a quarter to three quarters of a mile, and when the rainfall is like that of October last, they rush with irresistible force and scour the beds to a great depth when any obstruction occurs in their course. In consequence of these disasters the traffic was altogether stopped for 10 days on the south-west and 23 days on the north-west line; and on the latter, although it was afterwards carried on by temporary arrangements, direct railway communication was not restored for twelve weeks. The chief causes of failure were insufficiently deep foundations in the bed of the rivers and inadequate waterway. The remedial measures will consist of protective works formed with walls, curtain walls, stone pitching, and rubble stone and, in some cases, of large additions to the waterway. The cost of these restorations may be roughly estimated at £200 000. The new works on the Oude and Rohilkund Railway were severely tried but not much damaged, by the rains of September, which are described as "unprecedented" in those Provinces. This expression, Mr. Danvers thinks, cannot be quite correct and considers that it is more properly applicable to the serious and novel effects produced than to the actual rainfall. Although, as is stated, the enormous fall of 9½in. occurred in one district between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m., and the Ganges at Cawnpore rose 9in. higher than happens to have been recorded, there is nothing to lead to the supposition that such a downfall never occurred before. It is matter for regret that here, as in other places, the information was so imperfect that the engineers were not forewarned. Another example of the difficulties arising from the action of water exists at Goalundo, the northern terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, where it has been found necessary to incur considerable expense in fortifying the station against the encroachments of the river Ganges. The works, as described by Colonel F. S. Taylor, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal, "consist of a single spur formed of rubble stone and large concrete blocks, protected by a massive apron of stone, laid in 60ft. of water. This spur has been projected 500ft. into the stream, and its connexion with the shore has been made by an embankment of brick ballast, with a clay hearting." The effect of these precautions was watched with much interest during the floods of 1874. It was found at the close of the season that the end of the spur had subsided considerably, but that it had curbed the force of the stream, which had been diverted 300ft. from the south bank. The part that railways played in the great event of the year is not overlooked. "It may safely be asserted," says Mr. Danvers, "that without their aid the exertions of Government to supply the famine stricken districts with the requisite amount of food would have been ineffectual. Praise has justly been bestowed upon the agents and officers of the three railway companies, which were engaged in the duty of conveying grain, for the regularity, expedition, and safety with which the enormous traffic was conducted, and the various arrangements made for handing over the supplies to the Government officers were carried out." The daily despatches from Calcutta averaged 2,200 tons. The total quantities delivered by the railways were 306,667 tons of grain, 440,886 tons, of rice, and 95,113 tons of pulses. Of the whole 842,696 tons, 479,696 were purchased by Government, and 363 000 by private traders. The value of railways in such an emergency as that under consideration was fully acknowledged by the Government, who also bore testimony to the energy and judgment displayed by their officers in performing the onerous duty of providing food to the famishing multitudes at the right time and at the proper places.

With regard to the officers and servants employed on the Indian railways, it appears that, on the 30th of September, 1874, the total number amounted to 101,595, of whom 96,013 were natives, 3,239 Europeans, and 2,343 East Indians. This number is 25,934 in excess of last year, while the mileage has increased from 5,464 to 5,934. On the East Indian alone the number rose from 21,615 to 35,676, owing, no doubt, to the great additional work in connexion with the grain traffic to the districts where scarcity prevailed. The cause being temporary, a reduction will have since been made. Endeavours are being made to employ natives and Indian-born more generally, and to train them to the duties of mechanics, platelayers, and fitters. In some cases considerable success has attended the attempt. There is more difficulty in making them engine-drivers and shunters, but examples exist to show that the necessary qualifications for these duties may, with proper training and practice, be attained. Some idea of the economy that would result from the more extended employment of natives may be gathered from the fact that while the average amount of wages per month earned by Europeans in the locomotive department was 127 rupees say, £12-10s., the average received by Hindoos was 22 rupees, or £2 4s.; by Mussulmans, 19 rupees, or £1 18s., by Chinese, 32 rupees, or £3 6s. by Parsees, 38 rupees, or £3 16s.; by East Indians, 65 rupees, £6-10s.

CAPITAL.

The capital expenditure on railways during the year ending the 31st of March last is estimated to have been £4,126,667, of which £2,694,124 was expended on State lines as distinguished from guaranteed lines. Of this amount £2 207,119 was disbursed in England, and £1,919,548 in India. The Government expenditure in England was £1,032,224, the companies, £1 174,895. In India the Government expended £1,661,900, and the companies £257,648. The companies began the year with a balance of £3 371,988, and left off with one of £2,332,693. They raised a sum of £766 748, during the year, principally by means of debentures at 4 per cent. The amount of debenture loan has, however, been reduced from £6,945 340 to £6 624,140 and £200,000 has been renewed at 4, in place of 5 per cent. The total amount raised by the railway companies up to the 31st of March was £95,119,119, and is now divisible in the following manner—viz.:—Share capital at 5 per cent., £81,034,395; share capital at 4½ per cent., £1,286,596; share capital at 4½ per cent., £500,000; debentures at 5 per cent., £1,592,790; debentures at 4½ per cent. £1,707 450; debentures at 4½ per cent., £1,292,550; debentures at 4 per cent., £2,031,350; debenture stock 4½ per cent., £1,925,000; debenture stock 4 per cent., £3,204 878; capital not bearing interest, £544,110; total, £95,119,119.

REVENUE.

The revenue derived from the railways during the year 1874 was in excess of the previous year by £770 856. The gross receipts amounted to £7,760,760, being £1,021 145 in excess of the previous year. The expenses were £3,804 689 as compared with £3,553,703. The net revenue was accordingly £3,956,071. The amount paid for guaranteed interest during the year 1874 75 was £4,694,355, towards which the guaranteed lines contributed £3,562,000, leaving £1,132,355 as a charge upon the revenue of the year. A sum of £752 705 was realized, in excess of the guaranteed interest advanced to them, by the East Indian, the Eastern Bengal, and the Bombay and Baroda Railways. Half this amount was, under the terms of the contract, paid back to the companies for distribution among the shareholders. The East Indian received £365 510 10s., the Eastern Bengal, £8,480 18s., and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India £2 361 10s. from this source. The improvement which was made in the revenue is due principally to the large traffic in grain for the famine-stricken districts of Bengal. The Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay and Baroda, which did not participate in this traffic, also show an advance; but the trade of the country still continues depressed, and the business of the railways is, of course, injuriously affected thereby. Both exports and imports diminished in the year 1873-4. The cotton trade, especially during the last few years, has fallen off considerably, and this tells very much against the Bombay lines. The cotton exported to England amounted, in 1863-4, to 4,522,526 cwt., of the value of £38,215,145; 1868-69 to 4 284,334 cwt., of the value of £18,342,887. 1873 74 to 3 280,877 cwt., of of the value of £9 625 626. The value of all imports and exports in the same years from Bombay was £63,976 133. £47 898,621; and £32,534,580 respectively. Taking the whole of India, the value of imports and exports was in 1863 4, £117,004,055; 1868-9 £105,603,839, and in 1873-4, £95,260,391.

TRAFFIC AND WORKING.

Tables are given containing full details of the passenger and goods traffic and of the receipts and expenses of each railway during the year. The following is a summary:—The total number of passengers of all classes carried in 1874 was 24,280,459, compared with 23 557,600 of the year 1873. Of the former number 23,556,218, or 97 01 per cent., consisted of the lowest class; 543,800 or 2·21 per cent. of the second; and 180,440 or ·78 per cent. of the first class. The receipts from passengers (including £105,823 for troops, and £199,958 for excess luggage, carriages, horses, &c., and excluding £7,48? for mail service) were £2,183,015, of which £106 198, or 4·81 per cent., was received from the first; £102,990, or 4·70 per cent. from the second; and £1,650,110, or 75·58 per cent. from the lowest classes. The total receipts from passengers, compared with last year, were £3,440 less. On some of the lines the decrease was considerable, and on the others there was not much difference. On the Great Indian Peninsula for instance, the numbers fell off by 193,000, and the receipts diminished £59 700. On the East Indian, the Scind, Punjab and Delhi, and on the Madras, the passenger traffic was nearly stagnant. The number only increased in the cases of those lines where the rates had been reduced.

The general merchandise carried amounted to 4 663 016 tons, exclusive of 33,608 conveyed by the Indus Flotilla compared with 3,266 062 of the previous year. The minerals were 687,453 tons, compared with 671,004 of 1873 Thirty-nine per cent. of the whole quantity—viz, 2,137,981, was conveyed on the main line of the East Indian Railway. While there was a falling-off in the general traffic of the country, there was an increase on the East Indian of 711,068 and on the Punjab and Delhi of 130,564 tons due, of course, to the large demands for grain in the districts where scarcity prevailed. The receipts from goods increased by £981,603—from £4 292,005 in 1873, to £5,273 608 in 1874. The East Indian Railway alone earned £656,761 more than in the previous year, and the Punjab and Delhi £291,497. The Great Indian Peninsula shows an increase of £166,578, but the Madras, on the other hand, a decrease of £86,378.

The number of miles travelled by trains during the year was 18,475,322, compared with 15,650,597 of the previous year, and the ton mileage (signifying the number of tons moved one mile) was 1,102,956,185, against 802,704,392. The same observations as to the necessity of keeping up the train loads applies with even greater force to the goods traffic.

The expenses of maintenance and working amounted to £3,682,601, exclusive of £73,646 for the Flotilla, being at the rate of 3·98s. per train mile, compared with 4·46s. of the year 1873. The receipts per train mile came to 8·39s. A comparison of the charges in the different departments of the various railways show how the expenses vary, and where a more economical management is needed. But the amount of work done and the cost of doing it can best be ascertained through the passenger and ton mileage—*i. e.*, the number of passengers and the amount of goods respectively carried one mile, and the cost thereof. These are given for six of the more important railways in tables which have been prepared by Mr A. M Rendel, the Consulting Engineer for State Railways at the India Office, and from which can be obtained the average train mile receipts and expenses, the average number of vehicles in each train, and of passengers or goods in each vehicle, the average receipt and cost per passenger or per ton per mile, and so forth.

With regard to the question of fuel, efforts are being made in all directions to increase the native supply. That obtained in Bengal and used on the East Indian and the Eastern Bengal Railways maintains its character, and arrangements have lately been made with the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company, and the Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, by which charges for the conveyance of coal to their respective lines will be so reduced as to make the use of that which can be supplied from Raneegunge and Kurhurbalee more economical than wood. The supplies from the Nurbudda District are now more regular and satisfactory, and soon the Warora mines will be opened and connected with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, so that every year an increased consumption of native coal may be expected. Reporting in April, 1874, Mr. Walter Ness, the mining engineer, says, with regard to the Warora beds, "I compute that at least 20,000,000 tons of coal may be expected, and that there is every reason to believe that there is a much greater quantity than this on the southern part of the field which has been only partially proved; but, taking only that now named as proved, there is a safe store to draw from for about 130 years at 500 tons a day, which quantity is likely to meet all requirements both for locomotive and manufacturing purposes." The importance of the fuel question is demonstrated by the following statement, in which it will be seen that, while the East Indian and the Eastern Bengal Railways obtain coal at the place of delivery on their respective lines at the rate of 6s. 9d. and 16s. 1d. per ton, it costs the Bombay and Madras lines and those of Central India from £2 6s. to £1 18s. per ton, and that while the Great Indian Peninsula paid on an average £2 12s. 10d. for English coal, they obtained country coal for 19s. 6½d. per ton. To give, however, a more accurate notion of the average cost of the coal, when used on the different lines, the cost of transport from the point of delivery to the point of consumption must be added. Taking the actual charge for conveyance at one half-penny per ton per mile, and allowing for the average distances which the coal has to be carried, about 18s. should be added to the figure above given for the East Indian, and 3s. 6d. to that for the Eastern Bengal. This will bring the cost of coal for these railways up to about 24s. and 20s. respectively per ton. In the same way, about 12s. per ton should be added to the cost above stated for the Bombay and Madras lines, making the average prices at the points of consumption 58s. and 70s.

Upon the general question of railway administration in India, Mr. Danvers observes:—"The relations between the people and the railways, it may be observed, are very different in India from what they are in this country. In India the taxpayer takes the risk and pays the dividend. In return for this he has a right to expect the best and most economical management and all reasonable and proper accommodation. In fulfilling these obligations the companies would be serving their own interests. The returns show that the success of the undertakings depends upon the receipts taken from the mass of the people and for conveying the staple commodities of the country. It is very important to develope this description of traffic, and to suit the charges to the wants and capabilities of the country. It will be seen by Mr. Rendel's table that the most prosperous line—viz, the East Indian—is that which has the lowest average goods rate. Through the inducement of low fares, accompanied by regularity, safety, and comfort, trains may be run nearly, instead of half, full, and a paying traffic may be brought to a line. The revenue also may be further improved by care, economy, and energetic management; for reduction in expenditure helps as much as receipts to increase profits."

LETTERS ON CENTRAL ASIA.—III

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

The history of the Russians is that of a people very nomadic by nature. They would first flock to Novgorod; then they would centre at Wladimir; Yaroslaf would be their next head quarters; finally, they would settle at Moscow, and yet they would always seem to fluctuate between Kazan and Kief. Russia proper has not more cities than her people have had capitals. All classes of Russian society have shown this migratory disposition, particularly, however, the peasants; and it was this which made Boris Godunof attach them to the soil and convert them into serfs. This nomadic propensity of the Russian is traceable from the village Commune even to the regiment—so soon as the latter is left to be guided by circumstances. When troops began to pour into Siberia after the Cossacks a series of fortified posts was established, which constituted the so-called Siberian frontier line. The line extended from the Ural mountains eastward to Isker Kuchum, Khan's Tartar capital on the Irtysh river—say along the fifty fourth parallel of north latitude, intersecting the northern extremity of the Kirghiz-Kaisak steppes. But this was not a line running, as it has generally been understood to run, from east to west, and it was not one continous line, but a chain of posts and forts stretching in parallel lengths from north to south up the rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean. These Siberian lines were thus strong longitudinally, but latitudinally there was no connection between them. Keeping to the river-courses, the Russian left the intermediate waterless spaces unprotected, so that these lines, with respect to the Kaisak territories, were like the fingers of one hand fitting in between the fingers of the other. Long before a high-road from Troitsk across the Tobol and Ishim rivers to Omsk on the Irtysh, and from thence further into Siberia, was laid down, they had penetrated high up the rivers, perpetuating the evils springing from absence of combined action, and portending an almost endless advance. No place was occupied long; one site had no sooner been built on than it was abandoned for another. There is no fort in all Siberia and in the Kaisak steppes which has not been removed at least twice, sometimes forward, sometimes backward, from the right bank of a river to the left bank; the military cantonment followed the fort, and the Cossack colony followed suit. I borrow this illustration from a Russian authority. Officers writing home declared "we are losing ourselves in a wilderness. Fresh troops will have to come out to find us." Communications were irregular, no money was expended in laying down roads, while commanding officers earned promotion and decorations, and commissariat officers and Cossacks amassed fortunes. There was a large vacant space extending from the southern extremity of Siberian line No. I on the Ui, an affluent of the Tobol, to the north-eastern extremity of the Orenburg line on the Or, a tributary of the Ural river; and this hiatus General Perofski, commanding the Orenburg troops—the same who in 1812 was kept a prisoner by Napoleon in the palace at Moscow—determined to close by means of a wall or a rampart six feet high, which in the year 1836 attained the length of twelve miles. This operation was, however, abandoned, and Perofski established the principle of sending out flying detachments to overawe the Tartar nomads. The Orenburg line, founded by Kirilof in 1734, was consolidated by Perofski's successor, General Obruchef, who, in opposition to his predecessor, erected permanent forts. Orenburg sprang up, on the Turgai river, in 1845; Uralsk on the Irghiz, and Fort Raim, renamed Aralsk, at the mouth of the Jaxartes in 1847; and in 1848 Forts Karabutak and Kos-Aral were erected as links between the foremost posts on the Aral and Fort Uralsk. In the year 1853 General Perofski, once more governing the Orenburg region, launched the first little Swedish-built steamer which was floated on the Aral Sea.

Here on the Aral the Russians came into contact with Khiva and Kokand, both holding posts and owning territories right up to the estuaries of the Jaxartes, and both sharing the allegiance of the tribes who at different times of the years depastured either into the Khivan dominions south of the Jaxartes, or towards the north-east into the territories of Kokand. On his retirement from the governorship of Orenburg, Obruchef drew up a memorandum in which he recommended the capture of the Kokand fort of Ak Mesjid, now Fort Perofski, on the Jaxartes, and of Khiva, on the ground that the Khans of Kokand and Khiva exacted tribute from the Kirghiz-Kaisak nomads and inflamed their minds against the Russians. Perofski condemned the scheme; he insisted on the system of flying detachments, and strange to say, he who had himself equipped and led the unsuccessful expedition to Khiva in 1839, now set his face against following out his own favourite idea, notwithstanding that the Russians had since that time gained a strong footing on the Aral and were considerably nearer to Khiva than when that disastrous military and political blunder was committed to which I have already alluded.

At that time (1851) General Annenkof submitted to the Emperor Nicholas a project for reopening the Ayagus-Akmolia line, which had been abandoned in 1838 on account of the rebellion raised by Kenissar Kassimof. He proposed that the left or Siberian flank should be pushed to the Chu (General Hasford, commanding in Siberia, urged the occupation of the banks of the Ili river further east still) and the right flank up the Jaxartes, representing that the intervening space could be better guarded than the large break between Ak Molla and Orsk. General Perofski set himself against this, and the project was disapproved in consequence. Nevertheless, military surveying parties were marched up the Jaxartes. In 1852 Colonel Blaremberg penetrated to Ak-Mesjid, attacked the Kokandians in that fort, and was repulsed with a loss of seventy-two men. In the following year Perofski himself led 2,168 men, with seventeen guns, against the fort. The Kokand garrison numbered only 250 men, yet the Russians were twenty-two days besieging the place, making regular approaches by sapping and mining and digging trenches. They lost 106 men in killed and wounded, and when they captured the fort therewere only seventy-four Kokandian survivors. It is said that the commandant of the fort was Yakub Beg, the present Ameer of Kashgar. In that single year General Perofski, who had held so tenaciously to the principle of "flying detachments," erected four forts, and nothing but the Crimean war interrupted the junction of the Siberian lines through Aulieta and Chemkend, which was effected in the year 1864.

General Ramanofski, who published a pamphlet in 1869, which tended to show that he helped by his acts to place the Central Asian question much more under the control of the Government, represented the numerical force of the Russians previous to the conquest of Turkestan as very inadequate to the Imperial requirements in the face of turbulent tribes harassing Russian territories, and being themselves harassed and urged to hostilities against Russia by the Khanates behind them. He says:—"From the side of Siberia a whole brigade of Cossacks was colonized in the steppes, in addition to the erection of forts;" and "owing to these measures we became more completely masters in the steppes," while "the introduction of a flotilla on the waters of the Aral enabled us to prevent any hostile attack by Khiva." Yet he continues "neither our position in the steppes, nor our relations with the Central Asiatic Khanates could be considered satisfactory;" for "all our available forces of the then Orenburg and Siberian corps, almost exclusively employed in the steppes, consisted of twenty-three battalions of the line." He thus ignores here the overpowering influence and strength of the Ural, Orenburg, and Siberian Cossacks, "who numbered 400,000 men, women, and children!" If, then, with these troops and with, say, only 200,000 effective Cossacks, the Russians "failed to place themselves in a favourable position with regard to their neighbours" and to "finally or effectually pacify the steppes," the entire mass of the population in their front being overestimated at 500,000, to what can we ascribe the difficulty but to the utter neglect of the business of constructing roads, of laying down a line passing from west to east right in front of the advanced posts, and to the nomadic spirit which enabled the Russians, regular troops as well as Cossacks, to adapt themselves to a mode of life suitable to them in the wide plains of Asia?

This letter should be read with reference to a map—such a one as is annexed to Sir Henry C. Rawlinson's "England and Russia in the East," or to that appended to Von Hellwald's "The Russians in Central Asia."

From what has been said above it will be observed that during the first fifty years of this century the Russian advance into Asia took place from Siberia, *i.e.*, from north to south, and that the very method of the advance—each detachment or Cossack force outstripping the other in tracing the rivers to their sources—precluded all possibility of intersecting the lines of march in any given time or direction by a continuous line of frontier. The advantage was of course on the Russian side; the troops discovered occasion for interminable activity, and the Russian Government found in the arising circumstances plausible grounds for justifying the successive operations. And it was the more willing to admit their necessity because it was thoroughly ignorant of the country and of the conduct of affairs beyond the Ural Mountains. Nevertheless, there has been no lack of those vitiated statements of "fact" by Prince Gortschakoff, under which, knowing no better ourselves, we have so repeatedly sat corrected—statements of "fact" which in the shape of a lecture all those have had to endure who have had occasion to interview a Russian Minister or the head of a Russian department. But it is astounding that, unapprised of the real state of the case, we should have ever ventured to interrogate, and if not to remonstrate, to ask for assurances, and so on. Those who reaped the disadvantage of the peculiar method of advance were the independent States and their subjects who were being encroached upon, and who were complained of as trespassers and aggressors, violating the Russian frontier, as if there were such a frontier, real or nominal—namely, of penetrating into these wide interstices between the advancing columns which, according to Colonel Lvof's showing were, 300 and 650 miles wide. According even to the rules of war a country must be practically occupied before armed resistance can be said to be illegal, and here were Kokand and Khiva declared to be transgressing all rights were none but their own had valid existence. Their Ziakstchis were in the habit of following the nomad subjects of those Khanates for tribute, and at seasons of the year when the nomads were pasturing their flocks in the northern districts which had always thus belonged by implication to those Khanates. More than that, claiming at once the allegiance of all the tribes which strayed according to old practice into the steppes invaded by by the Russians, the latter—and this is still fresh in the memory of all—made it the greatest grievance against the Khan of Khiva that he imposed a tribute on the Kaisaks when, during the summer months, they sojourned *en bloc* within the precincts of his dominions. Supposing these were Russian subjects, they should either not have been allowed to intrude into and live upon a foreign country, or, there being no desire to provoke a quarrel with that country, an indemnity should have been held to have been only fair.

Now, the frontiers of Siberia and Orenburg having been happily closed, the steppes being lined with "400,000 Cossacks, men women, and, children," which means an able bodied and armed force of 100,000 fighting men, it might have been supposed that tranquillity within Russian territory was fully secured, and that there was even sufficient force to show a bold and uncompromising front to the Powers beyond. It was not so, however; the country was, indeed, traversed, but not subdued. After the example of the rich black soil province of Samara, where the peasants are suffered occasionally to starve and die from the effects of an insufficient harvest and absence of roads, and where untouched lands go a-begging at 7s. 6d. per acre, the steppes were abandoned to their own resources; there was no question of making roads, trade decayed, the nomads were greatly impoverished, the country after its absorption by Russia became a mere husk in her hands, and the whole of the aggressive Russian force now confronted fresh countries and fresh foes.

So many arguments have been brought forward by the Russian Government to sustain the right of Russian aggression in Asia that it becomes almost difficult to find the wrong. The following have been among the number:—"Ancient prescriptive right to possession and to allegiance; violation of frontier; infraction of individual rights and privileges; instigation to revolt; refusals to answer letters; procrastination; imposition of tribute; hostile spirit; even treason ("Russian parties") in free cities "belligerent attitude," &c. When these pretexts have been nearly exhausted others have been brought forward, such as "disrespect for, international obligations;" and, what appeals with greater force of reason to the civilized world, "prosecution of scientific inquiry," abolition of slavery, and the "general improvement of the condition of a downtrodden but fanatic race," not to forget "the benefit of all mankind."

The year 1864 opened with the closing of the two frontiers, not, however, as projected at St. Petersburg, his Imperial Majesty being sincerely averse to extension of territory in the direction of the Khanates, but from Yany-Kurgan, on the Jaxartes, through Hazret-i-Turkestan to Chemkend, where the Siberian and Orenburg troops finally performed the junction, the former coming from Fort Vernee on Issyk-kul Lake, through Aulieta in the pass dividing the range of mountains lying latitudinally along the southern margins of the great Khirgiz-Kaisak steppes. Among the many reasons given for finality of conquest not being attainable in Asia was the alleged absence of natural lines of limitation in the shape of mountains or rivers. This did, indeed, apply to the steppes furrowed from south to north by river courses, and where there were no insurmountable elevations nearer south than the forty-third parallel. But this argument was employed even in despite of the fact that the Alexandrofski range of mountains had supplied such a line as seemed to have been required, and that it had been deliberately rejected. The Alexandrofski range stretches almost the whole of the way from the fort on the Issyk-kul to the embouchure of the Jaxartes, bearing a very small space between its western extremity and the nothernmost end of the Aral Sea. The Emperor ordained that this should form the Russian line of demarcation south, but his command has not the talismanic power of Peter's Will; the range was crossed, and the river, here passing from east to west—an ethnographical as well as a geographical and political boundary—instead of supplying one of the long-sought-for lines of limitation, invited and led on to still further extension. To those who were at the time reading the Russian assurances and following the Russian movements it appeared all along very clear that the circumstances which were compelling an advance were very much moulded to the desires of the operators on the spot. And must there not be an end some day to that disposition to find in these desires all extenuating circumstances? The real secret of General Cherniayef's recall and disgrace is not known. He took Tashkend with the impetuosity of an energetic military spirit, for fear it should fall into the hands of Bokhara and because he "learned" that there was a strong Russian party within its walls. But he proposed that it should be made the capital of an independent intervening State—independent of all but Russia. He next made an unsuccessful dash at Jizzakh across the desert south of the Jaxartes, in order to anticipate a Bokharian advance and to sever Bokhara from Kokand. He was summoned home; but at this stage it seems that a thirst for conquest and annexation was really felt at St. Petersburg. Cherniayef had exceeded his instructions, but money and troops were yet sent out with which Generals Kryjanofski and Romanofski effectually drove the wedge of conquest to Samarcand in Bokhara.

General Cherniayef seems to have been treated as a mere scapegoat. At Moscow the Emperor turned his back upon him—and this gallant officer, to whom Russia owes all she possesses in Central Asia (Colonel Lvof observes this in a note on General Romanofski's pamphlet), who became really popular in Turkestan, determined to leave the service and to take to the business of a notary; but this the army could not have suffered; the general was disuaded from it; a pension of 500 roubles was granted to him; he was allowed to retire, "wearing his uniform," which he would have been obliged to cast off on entering upon a mercantile career; and until lately, notwithstanding what *Le Nord* has erroneously stated, he has had the conduct of a leading Russian paper. The argument of absence of natural impediments has had still less application east of Issyk-kul Lake: there the Russians have traversed range after range, and shown the conquering tendency by annexing territories whose independent river systems have not saved them from the Russians, and these, when they once come, "come" as General von Kaufmann declared to the inhabitants of Kuldja and of the surrounding country, "not for a day, but for ever." This principle has been all along thoroughly known to the Russians, and it is inalienable from all conquests in Asia, so that the promised restoration of Samarcand and Kuldja may be said to have been the least sincere of all the assurances vouchsafed to us by the Imperial Government. When his Imperial Majesty pledged his word for the evacuation of Khiva on the termination of the campaign of 1873, he lost sight of the "force of circumstances" and kept in view the necessity of the moment to conciliate the British nation, while of his own sincerity there can be no doubt.

RUSSIA AND KHOKAND.

(*From Daily Telegraph Correspondent.*)

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday.

The recent rebellion in Khokand, which has cost the Khan his throne, has had far more important results for the Russians than were at first anticipated. What was thought to be a "vassal power" has suddenly risen, and has had the unheard-of audacity, as it seems to the Russians, actually to invade the Russian territory, and to attempt to enlist the native population in a general rising against the Russian authorities. To understand, however, the full bearing of present events, it is necessary to go a little back and review the recent relations of Russia to Khokand. After the murder of Shir-Ali-Khan by Bukharian partisans in 1845, Mussulman Kul, the leader of the Kiptchaks, and the most powerful chief in the country, placed on the throne one of Shir-Ali's younger sons, Khudoyar, then a boy of fifteen, and for many years succeeded in keeping the reins of government in his own hands. The old struggles between the townspeople and the nomads and their respective leaders after some time broke out again, and, the dominant party being overthrown, there was a general massacre of the Kiptchaks, in which more than 20,000 were killed, and Mussulman Kul himself was executed by order of the Khan. This was in 1853. The Khan, who had now fallen under the influence of the towns-people, or Sarts, soon made himself much disliked, and his unpopularity was increased by the success of the Russians, who in 1853 had taken Ak-Metchet, or Fort Perofsky, and had gained a secure footing to the south of Vierny. The Kiptchaks and the Kirghiz once more made head, and in 1857 overthrew Khudoyar and proclaimed his brother Mulla Khan. Khudoyar Khan fled to Bukhara, where he was at first hospitably received, but, afterwards falling under the displeasure of the Emir, he lived at Djizak in great poverty and distress. In the course of two years there were other conspiracies and plots. Mulla Khan was murdered, and Tashkent, as frequently before, stood in violent opposition to Khokand, and recalled Khudoyar, who soon succeeded in taking Khodjent and Khokand, while the discontented chiefs retired to the mountains in the extreme East. Khudoyar was just beginning to get established again on his throne when the insurgent chiefs, who had been collecting their forces, defeated him in several battles, and worsted the Emir of Bukhara, who had come to his aid. For a second time, therefore, Khudoyar was obliged to seek refuge in Bukhara, where he remained until the capture of Tashkent by the Russians in 1864. Partly on the suggestion of the Russians, the Bukharian Emir then marched out with his troops, and in the disorganised state of the country easily succeeded in capturing Khokand, and reinstating Khudoyar once more.

In the subsequent troubles of the Russians with Bukhara the Khan was on the point of attacking them in the rear, and was only dissuaded from doing so by some of his advisers who had had personal experience of the Russian strength. The capture of Khodjent in 1866 showed him how powerless he really was. General Kaufmann, immediately on his arrival, endeavoured to obtain from Khokand a commercial treaty which should guarantee to the Russians the right of visiting all the towns of the Khanate, of establishing caravanserais wherever they pleased, of having commercial agents in all the cities, and of being subject to no higher duties than Mussulmans, as well as of a free passage to the neighbouring countries. The Khan objected to signing any treaty on the ground that there had been already four Russian Governors since the capture of Tashkent, each one of whom proposed his own conditions, and he desired to send an embassy to St. Petersburg. Objections were also made to the first and last conditions on the ground that he could not give guarantees against the fanaticism of his subjects. General Kaufmann absolutely refused to allow an embassy to proceed to St. Petersburg before a treaty was signed, and insisted, moreover, that if the Khan was unable to protect the Russians against his own subjects, he would do it himself. After being given plainly to understand that peace or war depended on his compliance, the Khan finally, after the capture of Samarkand and the defeat of the Bukharians, submitted to the treaty, although he has found many excuses for not fulfilling it to the letter. Difficulties were always made to the free passage of Russians whether merchants of officers, and the researches of the naturalist, Fedchenko, were greatly impeded by the suspicions of the Khan's officials. The merchants were subjected to severe restrictions, being obliged to live in certain buildings set apart for them, which they were not allowed to leave between seven o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning. In some cases they were beaten, and illegal duties on cotton and silk, in addition to the 2½ per cent. allowed by the treaty, were constantly exacted. To the complaints of the merchants the Khan never returned satisfactory answers, and the affair of the illegal duties has never yet been settled. Outwardly, the relations of the Khan to the Russian Government were friendly. Once in 1869, the Khan requested the interposition of General Kaufmann with the Emir of Bukhara to restore his vassal Shir Ali to the throne of Karategin, from which he had been expelled by the Emir. In order to content both sides, General Kaufmann proposed to restore the former Prince Musafar Shah, which was agreed to, though, for some reason, there was long delay in putting the arrangement into execution. The Khan even sent his eldest son, Nasredin, Bek of Andijan, on a visit to Tashkent, and maintained there a diplomatic agent, Mirza Hakim. The Russians had no permanent agent in Khokand; but, although willingness had been expressed to receive one, they contented themselves with sending from time to time some military officers or Mr. Struvé, the diplomatic official at Tashkent. This was perhaps the best method General Kaufmann could have chosen for keeping himself ignorant of the real situation of affairs in Khokand, of the oppression of the Russian merchants, of the hostile disposition of the Khan, and of his constant preparation for a struggle. Mr. Struvé was always received with the greatest hospitality, and only allowed to see what was shown to him. As he received frequent presents from the Khan, and was given the honorary rank of Naib, or Field-Marshal, with a uniform and a pension, as well as a grant of land, he was not over-curious. It had been urged upon General Kaufmann to maintain a closer control over the Khan by making his approval necessary to the appointment of the higher officials, by putting an end to the semi-independence of the beks, and by insisting on the reduction of the Khan's army to the smallest number consistent with the maintenance of order. The officials at Tashkent were, however, so satisfied with the turn of affairs in what they boastfully called the vassal State, and so sure of the obedience of Khudoyar, that they allowed things to go on as before. Meanwhile, being secure, as he thought, from the interference of the Russians, the Khan was oppressing his people to the last degree, taking away their wives and daughters, seizing their property, and burdening them with illegal and unusual taxes. A serious rebellion, therefore, broke out in the spring of 1871, under the direction of Batyr Khan, a relative of Khudoyar, and a pretender to the throne. The rebel forces were, however, dispersed, and all the chiefs were drowned in one of the ponds of the Khan's palace. In 1873 another insurrection broke out in the mountains of the south among the Kirghiz, who were supported by the Kiptchaks. The insurgents took several towns, but being beaten in one or two engagements, and losing several of their leaders, retired to their hills on the approach of winter.

Last year the insurrection began again, lasting with varying success through the whole of the summer, but in the end the Khan maintained his position. Orders had been sent to Tashkent not to interfere in the internal affairs of Khokand, and if the Khan seemed to have lost the confidence of his subjects to give him no support. Nevertheless, on the complaint of Khudoyar, his cousin Sarymsek was expelled from Khodjent, and obliged to live in Tashkent, while his chief adviser was sent still further north. It was evident, however, that all the prominent men in Khokand, and even the Khan's own son, had become disaffected to him, and that another struggle could not but decide his fate. Whether there was any intention of hastening this struggle or not, it is still a curious fact that at the departure of General Kaufmann from St. Petersburg, this last spring, it was openly stated that he expected to conquer Khokand during the summer. He had no sooner arrived at Tashkent than constant emissaries were sent to the threatened capital by orders of the Government, for the purpose, as it was stated, of ascertaining the exact position of affairs. Finally, by command of General Kaufmann, Mr. Weinberg, the successor of Mr. Struvé at the diplomatic post, went to Khokand, taking with him the unlucky pretender who last year had been brought from Khodjent. Neither General Kaufmann nor Mr. Weinberg has yet reported the details or the object of this mission, and it is not certainly known whether the pretender was taken to Khokand to be delivered to Khudoyar, or to enable him to enter into relations with the disaffected party. All we know is that, immediately after Mr. Weinberg had reached Khokand, the rebellion broke out with greater violence than ever, and Khudoyar was obliged to seek the protection of the Russian Embassy, who covered his flight to Khodjent. This time the rebels were led by Abdurrahman Autobatcha, who twice before had defeated them, but who this time joined them with his troops. He is son of Mussulman Kul, the former Regent, who was put to death by the Khan, and, during the regency of his father had been Khudoyar's greatest friend, and of late, since his return from Mecca, his more trusted counsellor. It was natural that he should wait for an occasion to avenge the murder of his father. Khudoyar's eldest son, Nasreddin Bek, commonly known as the Khan Zade, was proclaimed Khan. General Kaufmann's first intention was to recognise him on condition that he ratified the commercial treaty concluded with his father, and repaid to the Russian merchants all the damage which they had suffered, and gave the Russians still greater guarantees. Such an arrangement, however, soon turned out impossible: for the rebels not only pursued the Russian mission on its march to Khodjent, but even sent large bands to invade the Russian territory. Uratiube was attacked, and it is said that many Russians were massacred there. Khodjent was surrounded and entirely cut off from Tashkent, while the district of Kurama was infested by bands of marauders, one numbering as many as 5,000 men. A body 800 strong was defeated by the Russians, and nearly every man killed in the immediate vicinity of Tashkent.

There can be no question that the Khokandians would not have commenced what was evidently a hopeless struggle, after the punishment given to Bukhara and Khiva for like attempts, had they not felt convinced that the discontent with Russian rule would excite a general rising of the native populations on their appearance. How much aid and sympathy were shown to the bands of marauders by the inhabitants of the

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country we do not yet know, but it is certain that considerable apprehension must have been felt, from the fact that arms from the Government stores were issued to all the Russian civilians in Tashkent. When the first news of the insurrection arrived, General Kaufmann was at Vierny on a tour of inspection, but he returned immediately. Finding that the Russian territory had already been invaded, he telegraphed to the Minister of Finance for a credit for 100,000 roubles, and at once took the field, marching towards Khodjent, while General Golovatchef was sent with two battalions to Tellau, on the direct route across the mountains from Tashkent to Khokand. He dispersed whatever bands had gathered there, and subsequently joined the main forces under General Kaufmann. Khodjent had been abandoned by the enemy even before the arrival of General Kaufmann. According to the official telegram they attacked it in great masses on several sides at once; but the garrison, reinforced by three companies which arrived from Uratiube, repulsed the attack at all points, and, assuming the offensive, pursued the enemy to the frontier. On the 1st of September the Cossacks, under the command of Colonel Scobolef (who had been sent on a mission to Kashgar, but in some at present unexplained way turned up in Khokand at the moment of the revolution and returned with the Khan), met a body of Khokandian cavalry amounting to 7,000 men, and after fighting the whole day without loss, compelled them to retreat. On the next day the army, under the command of General Kaufmann in person, attacked the fortress of Makhram, where 30,000 men had taken up a good position. This fort was surrounded by a deep moat and armed with artillery, but was taken by assault by General Golovatchef. Colonel Scobolef pursued the enemy for ten miles along the Syr Darya, and numbers of them were drowned or cut to pieces. In Makhram the Russians took thirtynine guns, many falconets and small arms, and a store of powder, ammunition, and provisions. The loss of the enemy is stated as being very great, while the Russian loss was but small, consisting of one officer and six men killed, and one officer and seven men wounded. General Kaufmann, at the latest dates, was marching on the capital.

Before this battle the general had sent a telegram to the Minister of War, stating the need of additional troops in the country, and asking for five battalions, ten sotnias of Cossacks, and two batteries of artillery, in all about 7,000 men. The Minister of War was about to accede to his request, after cutting down the contingent to one half, when the Emperor, having expressed his dissatisfaction at the reports of General Kaufmann, positively ordered him not to occupy the country, and a telegram to that effect has been sent to him. No more troops, therefore, will be despatched; and it must become necessary for the Russians, after having given the Khokandians a lesson, either to recognise Nasredin Khan or to appoint some other, of whose docility and obedience they can be more assured. There is some talk of using for that purpose Mirza Hakim, the Khokandian envoy in Tashkent.

THE DILEMMA.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of October 2.)

(Blackwood's Magazine for September.)

The different parties were now at their posts watching through their loopholes the fire of the enemy, which as yet had not been returned, for all that could be seen was the head and shoulders of an occasional sepoy, rising up for a moment from behind the wall to deliver his fire, and then crouching down again.

Meanwhile the ladies remained in the dining-room, where also was the brigadier on a sofa, in a state of expectancy. None of them felt as if the state of tension could last, or as if it were worth while moving from their places for the present. Thus they waited for the sound of the assault, which every moment they thought must be made. And here, surrounded by outer walls and the blockaded veranda, the firing made but little noise.

Presently there was a crash of glass from a picture frame hanging against the wall. A bullet, aimed too high, passing over the sandbag rampart in the veranda, had come through the outer room and lodged in the dining-room wall, piercing the head of one of Landseer's stags on the way.

The ladies started up, all but Olivia, who kept her seat, though pale, and some one gave a little scream.

Just then Falkland looked into the room. "Ha," said he, "we forgot the pictures; we must have them down, or the place will be covered with broken glass. You are not frightened, my love, are you?" he said, taking the hand of Olivia, who had gone to meet him, between his own, and stroking it fondly, while he looked down on her with a gentle smile. "You see, as long as the bullets go up here, you are in no danger."

"Not afraid, except for *you*," she replied, laying her disengaged hand on his arm, while the large eyes looked up wistfully from the pale face. "Oh, Robert dear! pray be careful of yourself; Mr. Yorke has been telling me of the risk you ran just now. I don't want to be selfish, but think how much to all of us depends on you."

"Don't be alarmed, my child," said her husband, smiling again, and patting her on the shoulder; "it was necessary to show these scoundrels that we were not afraid of them; but now that we are all safe inside, I am going to set an example of caution to everybody."

"But cannot we women be of some use? It is dreadful being made to sit here doing nothing. Cannot we help to load your rifles, or something of that sort?"

"Better keep here awhile. I am in hopes the rogues will take themselves off in an hour or two, when they see there is nothing to be got by stopping."

"Hark! what is that?" cried Olivia, starting, as a sharp crack was heard outside.

"Our fellows opening fire," said her husband. "You will soon get accustomed to the noise. I have told them only to fire, sir," he continued, addressing the brigadier, "when they see a chance of doing execution; that is in accordance with your wishes, I believe:" and so saying, he hastened away.

Strict orders had been given to the garrison to be careful of their ammunition, which was limited, and not to fire unless with a chance of doing execution, and, so far, not a shot had been returned to the continued but harmless fusilade directed at the building. Some of the mutineers, emboldened at this, had jumped over the wall and taken shelter behind the trees, thus getting a few yards nearer to the building, from which position they could aim more leisurely.

"Here is a case within the colonel's orders," said Passey, who commanded the bath-house picket, as from a loophole in that building a sepoy could be seen distinctly reloading his musket, hidden by the trunk of the tree from the main building, but exposed to view from this projecting angle. "Now M'Intyre, you are a dead hand at an antelope running, I know; see if you can't hit a pandy standing. Here's one of old Cunningham's Westley Richards; you shall have the first shot."

The subaltern, who was standing on an empty beer-chest placed against the wall, took the rifle which Passey handed to him, and aimed through a loophole, the others watching the result through other loopholes.

M'Intyre fired; the sepoy staggered and fell.

"Well done!" cried Passey, getting on the box to look out; "you have drawn first blood. The beggars will be a little more cautious about showing themselves now, I expect."

"That rifle shoots the least thing too high," said M'Intyre, returning the weapon, and resuming his own. "I aimed at the fellow's stomach, but I think I hit him through the heart. I'll try my own next time, major, if you please.

"Here they come on our side," said Egan to Yorke, as the two, also mounted on empty boxes, stood looking through the loopholes of the west veranda.

"I see the bushes moving, but I can't see any fellows."

"You can hear them, at any rate," said the other, as the bullets lodged in the sand bags with a thud, or, passing over their heads, rattled against the back wall of the veranda.

Indeed, the garden seemed to be now full of men, who kept up a continuous but ill-directed fire against the building.

"The fellows fight more like Red Indians than respectable sepoys," observed Mr. Egan; "however, they are sure to give us a chance before long."

Presently he fired. "Look here, Yorke!" he cried; "come here if you want to see one of the noble enemy. Do you see a pair of legs just by that plantain-tree? That's all I could see; but I aimed where I thought the body must be, and the legs haven't moved since. See, they are dragging the body away. I must have another go at them," and he fired again, and the shot appeared to take effect, for the dragging operation ceased.

Thus the affair went on, a scrambling fusilade kept up by the assailants, the garrison only returning the fire when there was a fair chance of doing execution. A man climbing over the wall too deliberately, fell headlong from the top under M'Intyre's unerring aim; and the same marksman had sent a shot into a group of men standing in the direction of the court-house, a distance of nearly four hundred yards, laying one low and dispersing the rest. Two or three of the party which now occupied Sparrows house had been seen to fall; Braddon, from the main picket, had shot two. Yorke, also, has made his first hit: a man moving from one bush to another, musket in hand, stooping as he went, but still exposing himself, fell prone at Yorke's fire, and crawled away slowly, and the young man felt half savage and half sick at the result of his shot. His ideal of war had been associated with taking life in the abstract only, and the first actual taste of blood, albeit of a would-be murderer's, caused a sickening sensation, which, however, soon yielded to excitement, and the love of killing inherent in mankind. And now a couple of good shots sent up to the roof did some damage before the assailants in the garden, thus laid open to view, had time to withdraw more under cover. Altogether, when Falkland went the rounds, fifteen or sixteen of the enemy had been distinctly accounted for, but no one of the garrison had been touched.

These losses made the rebels more wary. The party which had occupied the garden retired to a safe distance, and the fire on all sides sensibly abated.

"I begin to feel like grub," said Mr. Egan to his comrades, after a time. "This is an exciting if not a very dangerous occupation and makes one peckish, not to say thirsty. I feel as if I could dispose of any quantity of pegs if they were to be had. I wonder what time it is. By Jove!" he continued pulling out his watch—"fancy, its only eight o clock!" And in truth, although the garrison seemed to have been undergoing an interminable siege, the day had scarcely begun.

Shortly after this, breakfast was served—tea, hot-cakes of unleavened bread (the Indian chupattees), and stew with rice. The pantry by the portico served as the kitchen, and for occupation by the servants, while that opposite it was appropriated to the sepoys, who cooked for themselves. The flour and grain had been stored in the north-east spare room, while the commissioners stock of sheep and poultry had been penned in a part of the platform of the bath-house. The ladies and the reserve took their meal in the dining-room; the different guards each furnished a detail of one of their number to receive their portion, except that stationed in the bath-house, which had been supplied with a day's provisions and a native servant to cook; for the trench leading to it afforded but imperfect cover and Falkland would allow no one, except to convey orders, to go to and fro.

Various weak points in the sandbag parapet had been discovered, especially where it joined the round pillars of the veranda, at which points two or three bullets had found entrance. These were made good with eager zeal, and then the garrison awaited patiently the next movement of the enemy, one member of each picket, mounted on a box, keeping a look-out through a loophole, while the others sat, arms in hand, below.

As the sun mounted into the sky, the heat became fiercer than ever. The rainy season was approaching, and the high winds of the Indian summer had ceased, but not much air could find its way through the barrier, although many of the doors were open. In ordinary times it would have been declared impossible for Europeans to support such heat without punkahs, but now it was unnoticed. The ladies fanned themselves, the gentlemen wiped their faces. All were composed, but no one discussed the future.

The heat had the good effect of quieting the enemy. Towards noon the firing ceased entirely, and the first excitement of the defenders having passed over, they began to think about rest. A fourth part of each picket were allowed to leave their post at a time, to wash and dress; of the rest, a part were allowed to sleep in turn, which they did on cots brought into the verandas, or on blankets stretched on the pavement, while the remainder kept a look-out. But none of the enemy could be seen stirring. At one o'clock dinner was supplied, flourcakes, and stew and rice as before, with a bottle of beer between every two persons. The sepoys, going off duty by turns, cooked their single meal of coarse wheat cakes, which they devoured in silence, sitting gravely on their hams and stripped to their waist, taking afterwards a long draught of water from the separate store they had previously themselves drawn from the well, for to drink water obtained in any other way would have been pollution; and then passing round the "hubble-bubble" or simple hookah for each to take a whiff.

Then Colonel Falkland, who had hardly had a minute's rest since the outbreak, fell asleep on a couch in the drawing-room, and slept till evening, his wife sitting by him and keeping the flies off his face with a brush of peacock's feathers; while Miss Peart took the children into a side-room to prevent their disturbing him, and made them some little rag dolls to play with—for poor Mrs. O'Halloran seemed bewildered with the situation, and sat, for the most part, fanning herself silently.

Towards evening the firing was suddenly resumed, waking Falkland and other sleepers. One of the bath-house guard had incautiously exposed himself in passing through the covered way, by standing on the edge of the trench to take a look at the situation, with the parapet scarcely covering his knees, and had drawn a fire which showed that the assailants were still in force; but it slackened after a few minutes, and then stopped.

At sunset another meal was served out.

"We have come out to see if we can get a little cool air," said Olivia, appearing with Miss Peart in the western veranda after the hasty meal was ended; for by this time the restrictions on the movements of the ladies had been tacitly abandoned, and they went about the building at pleasure: "these centre rooms are getting to be almost unbearable, and I think they are worse now than during the day, because one expects to be a little cooler in the evening."

"This veranda is hardly any better, I am afraid," said Yorke, rising from the empty beer-chest on which he had been sitting, and which did duty for a banquette, "for it has had all the afternoon sun upon it. Why not go on the top of the house for a bit, as soon as it is dark, and get some fresh air? You will be perfectly safe there, if you keep to the centre, and don't go near the edge."

"That would be nice, indeed; I will go and see if Colonel Falkland will allow it." And the ladies withdrew presently from Yorke's post, not to be seen again that evening, for the roof was found to be so cool by comparison, that Falkland had shawls and bedding taken up, and the ladies passed the night there, quite unnoticed by the enemy.

With many the coming darkness was looked forward to with dread, as the enemy might be expected to take advantage of it for a real attack; and the sense of security afforded by the strength of the position, and its easy defence during the day, was succeeded, as the shades of evening advanced, by a fear of danger from some unseen quarter. And Falkland, refreshed by sleep, went round the building at frequent intervals to see that the guards were all at their posts. When night came on, too, a supply of water had to be drawn for the next day, and carried in jars to the main building. The platform-well having been surrounded with sandbags, and thus, in fact, included in the bath-house defences, the garrison of that post could draw water unseen by the enemy at pleasure, but it could not be taken along the covered way in the day-time. The task of conveying the jars devolved on the reserve, Falkland standing the while outside the covered way, to note if any sounds could be heard indicating a night attack. But although a movement of men could be heard about Sparrow's house, both then and throughout the night, the enemy did not fire a shot, or attempt to disturb them, and hopes began to arise in the breasts of many, that the rebels meant to take themselves away.

"The fellows will be off to-morrow even if they don't go to night," said the brigadier from his couch to every one who came near him, still bathing his eyes with a wet rag dipped in the basin of water beside him; "Falkland says they are sure to do so; and in any case, he says that relief is sure to arrive by morning. The cowardly fellows will sheer off when they see the gallant Sikhs marching down on them, I'll be bound." And indeed, in all hearts the hope was strong that the attack had ended with the first discomfiture of the mutineers; and as night wore on, those who were at liberty to take rest lay down to sleep off their anxiety, while those who were on duty remained calm and silent at their posts. No lights were allowed in the verandas; some lamps threw a dim illumination during the night over the large centre rooms.

"We are so much indebted to you, Mr. Yorke, for you happy suggestion," said Olivia, as the party were drinking tea next morning in the dining-room—a recreation in which Yorke, being off duty, was able to join; "I can't tell you what a comfortable night we passed on the roof; it was quite cool, and has completely invigorated me; and then whenever one awoke there were the stars shining overhead, and everything so peaceful, it was difficult sometimes to realise where we were. But it seemed very selfish to be lying there so comfortably, while all of you gentlemen were on the watch in the dreadful heat below."

"I am sure I could hardly sleep a wink for the hardness of the roof," said Mrs. Polwheedle; "and we pay for having been cool up there, by coming down into this dreadful close room. You people who have been here all night have no notion how awfully stuffy it feels after the fresh air."

As Mrs Polwheedle had slept soundly during the greater part of the afternoon, it was not surprising that her night should have been wakeful; while it did also occur to Yorke that she of all the party should have had least cause to complain of the hardness of the pavement, in respect that nature had furnished her with an ample cushion; but he did not commit this repartee to words.

The party thus assembled, sitting in a circle at one end of the drawing-room round a small table on which the tea was placed, formed a curious contrast to the surroundings; for except that the room had not been dusted, that the picture-frames were piled on the piano, and various bundles lying about, it presented the ordinary aspect of a handsomely-furnished apartment; but the occupants were a strangely-assorted group. By general consent, coats and collars had been dispensed with by the men; and with several of the community a light under-waistcoat did duty for a shirt—the supply of the latter article of dress being very limited in the garrison—and with a pair of white or flannel trousers gave the wearer the appearance of a dirty racquet-player, while incipient beards added to the general seediness of aspect. All the men had their firearms beside them, or between their knees. The ladies generally did not look to much better advantage, although Olivia had somehow managed to make herself neat before descending; and her beautiful hair, coiled in neat folds round her stately head, was in contrast to the general slovenliness of the rest. Miss Peart, indeed, had washed her face before joining the party, and was clad in a clean muslin robe of her hostess; but as she sat in a low lounging-seat drinking her tea it was evident to the company that she had given up wearing stockings for the time; while Mrs Polwheedle had apparently discarded stays and undergarments generally, as conducive to heat and supererogatory during siege life, and sat fanning herself in a rocking-chair, clad in a crumpled wrapper which yielded to each impress of her ample figure.

The hope imparted to the garrison by the stillness of the night and early dawn, that their enemies might have abandoned the blockade, was dissipated with the return of daylight. The sepoy encampment was still standing pitched among the trees behind the court-house; large bodies of men were drawn up near that building, detachments from which could be seen from the look-out place on the roof to march down with a semblance of discipline to relieve the advanced pickets which lined the park walls; and about sunrise a lively fire began again, especially from the east wall and Sparrow's house, the roof of which was now discerned to be protected by a parapet of sandbags piled up during the night, in imitation of the defenders' method, while the doorways and veranda facing the park had been blocked in the same way; sandbag loopholes had also been made at various points along the top of the adjacent wall, so that the assailants were now on an equality as regards cover, and having apparently unlimited ammunition, they fired briskly, although with more care than on the previous day, evidently aiming at the loopholes of the garrison. The covered way to the bath-house was now completely commanded from the roof of Sparrow's house; and as Falkland passed along it to visit the guard there, attended by Yorke and the jemadar, the party had to run the gauntlet of a sharp fire.

"It's precious lucky, sir, there were no rifle companies among our three gallant regiments," said M'Intyre to the colonel, as a bullet, coming through a loophole from which he had just withdrawn, whizzed through the bath house, and lodged in the wall on the other side, "or we should have a few more of these gentry."

"You're an awful dab at field-engineering and that sort of thing, Arty, I know," said Spragge, who had just entered the smaller building, bringing a bag of flour for the day's rations to his friend; "but you haven't made allowance for a fellow of my inches. Just look at this," he continued, holding up his pith helmet, in the top of which were a couple of round holes; "precious lucky my poor old nut was a little lower down, wasn't it? I don't want to give Johnny Raugh a step just yet."

"Pandy is quick to take a hint," said Falkland to his aide, "and we cold not prevent their making sandbags, as long as there is any cloth left in the country. But we must try if we can't manage to control their spirits a bit." And returning to the main building, he collected about a dozen of the best shots on the east side, with orders to select each a loophole in Sparrow's house, and to aim carefully as soon as it should be occupied, and then sent Yorke to creep along the covered-way, on his knees, holding up his hat on a stick just above cover. The *ruse* succeeded perfectly. In a few seconds the hat was observed; muskets protruded from every loophole on the other side, and a sharp fire was opened on the moving object. The riflemen fired in return, and as the fire of the enemy was immediately checked, some execution might be inferred; after this manœuvre the enemy became more cautious. Towards noon the dropping fire which followed this affair slackened, and was followed by a time of perfect quiet, as on the previous day.

(*To be continued*

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"—SEPTEMBER 18.

SO CONSIDERATE.

Page.—"Please, 'M, cook wished me to say when Master 'll be done with the *Times*,—as she's a waitin' for it!!"

A FAIR OFFER.

Athletic Barman.—"Now, if you don't take yourself off, I'll precious soon turn you out!"

Pat (with a yell).—"Tur-r-rn me out! Is it tur-r-rn me out! Thin, Bedad! come outside, an' tur-r-rn me out!!"

OUR MAID-SERVANTS.

Mistress (opening Post-bag).—"Fourteen letters for you again to-day, Mary! I can't understand it."

Mary.—"Well, Ma'am, I ought to have give you notice, but I hadvertised. You see how good servants is sought after."

COSTLY EXPERIMENTS.

Her Majesty's Government, having learned that the loss of the Vanguard is considered by the nation "a costly but valuable experiment," are said to be arranging the following, "trials," with a view to obtaining information:—

To test the endurance of the travelling public.—To allow accident after accident to occur on the Railways without taking any steps to fix the criminal responsibilities upon the Companies in fault.

To test the popularity of recruiting for the Militia.—To repeat the experiment made this year in Somersetshire, when a Regiment was kept encamped on marshy ground, in tents half full of water, for a fortnight.

To test the good-nature of the London people.—To allow (as heretofore) all the principal thoroughfares of the Metropolis to be blocked up annually for weeks, that certain officials may have ample leisure to turn their attention to the mending of a gas-pipe or the reconstruction of a water-supply.

To test the power of our national existence.—To allow our Army to remain disorganised, and the ships of our Fleet to be proved dangerous only to one another.

To test British prestige in Foreign parts.—To allow our flag to be insulted with impunity; to permit, further, our representatives (in Asia) to be ill-used, and our ministers (in Europe) to be outwitted.

And, lastly, to test the patience of the nation.—To repeat the half-hearted policy that was the disgrace of last Session.

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Bombay, 4th October 1875.

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The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

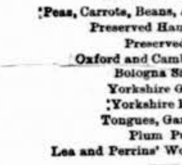
Bombay............Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller. Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ...."Spectator" Office.
Bombay ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta ....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee..........."Sindian" Press.
London ....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras ....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran............Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ......"Observer" Office.
Poona ....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.
The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.
All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.
IT NEVER FAILS
In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.
These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.
They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are
EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMERS, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.
As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.
General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay
Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.
Sub-Agents—BRAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S
GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.
THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table......Rs.	100
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases...... ,,	112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table ,,	95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table ,,	90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case... ,,	130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ,,	135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. ,,	135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ,,	140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished ,,	165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work ,,	115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work ,,	115
Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.	
Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen ,,	2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours ,,	9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.
Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona and every storekeeper.
CAUTION.
to prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect and attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals and at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSECLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.
THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS
"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"
ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.
The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations. Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.
The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Incorporated Pursuant to Acts of Parliament.
PROGRESS IN BUSINESS TO 30TH JUNE 1875.
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME.

On 30th June 1873	£20,952
,, 31st Dec. 1873	£31,006
,, 30th June 1874	£39,500
,, 31st Dec. 1874	£43,806
,, 30th June 1875	£49,633
Policies in force 30th June 1875	£1,058,641
Total Premiums received to 1875	£99,420

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.
(MANAGER, BENGAL COAL Co.), Calcutta.
S COCHRANE, Esq.
(MANAGER, AGRA BANK, LIMITED), Calcutta.
J. MACKINNON, Esq.
(MESSRS. MACNEILL & Co.), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(BARRISTER-AT-LAW), Calcutta.
TRUSTEE FOR THE BOMBAY LIFE FUND:
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
in whose name 80 per cent. of the Gross Premiums is invested in Government Paper at compound interest, to provide exclusively for payment of assurances.
BANKERS:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND & LEE-WARNER.
MEDICAL EXAMINER:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., BOMBAY.
AGENT:
JOHN SCOTT, Esq., 4 HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.
EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.
POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the assured, never before presented to the public. The assured has the option of paying premiums during 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years; but should the assured die before the term of years chosen has expired, no further payments are required, and the amount assured is paid in full.
Another distinguishing feature of the plan is, that it gives the assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.
For the first, and every subsequent premium paid, an equal portion of the Assurance becomes completed, independent of future payments, and a Positive Note is issued (which is in effect a completed paid-up Assurance), payable three months after death of the assured, and available to the bearer during life, to the extent of 40 per cent. of the premium it represents.
Information will be given to assurers in every point requisite to make them acquainted with the positive system and all papers and prospectuses in connection with the Society may be had on application to
J. SCOTT,
Agent.
Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,300
CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 89 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.
IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED
A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.
IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
THE COMPANY HAS PAID.
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £3,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852	£ 76,925
Do. 1862	£300,890
Do. 1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, also the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said at Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery
TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

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William Emmens, Esq.	W.S., LL.D.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.
The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents
Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £36,533 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The, New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home, or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Crairie, Esq., (Messrs. Crairie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
C. E. Bean, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

FOR SALE.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

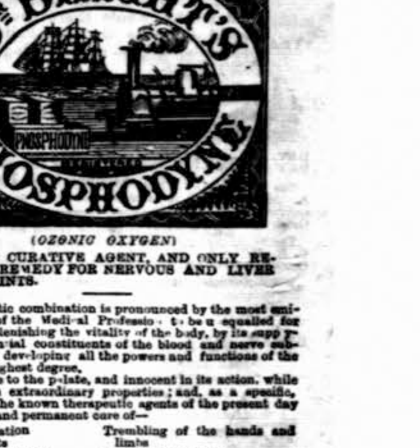
INK.
PRINTING INKS.
PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO.,
PRINTING INK MAKERS
LONDON.
From the lengthened experience Messrs Parsons Fletcher & Co. have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.
GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.
Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d per lb.
News Ink, 8d., 10d., 1s, 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. per lb.
Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per lb.
Superior Bookwork ink, 3s. and 4s. per lb.
Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.
Red, Blue, Green, and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.
Varnish, 12s., 15s., and 20s. per gallon.
LITHOGRAPHIC INKS in every shade of colour and variety of price.
PARSONS & FLETCHER & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.
All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount or may be forwarded through any London House, or
STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
30, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.
LONDON: AND
PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
10, BOLT COURT, FLEET ST., E. C., & GRAVEL LANE SOUTHWARK, S. E.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 46.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(*OZONIC OXYGEN*)
THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and, as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration
Liver Complaints
Palpitation of the Heart
Dizziness
Noises in the Head and Ears
Loss of Energy and Appetite
Hypochondria
Female Complaints
General Debility
Indigestion
Flatulence
Incapacity for Study or business
Sick Headache
Lassitude
Shortness of Breadth
Trembling of the hands and limbs
Impaired Nutrition
Mental and Physical Depression
Consumption (in its first stages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin
Impaired Sight and Memory
Nervous Fancies
Impoverished Blood
Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated anxious, cadaverous, and semi vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful brilliant and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive and sluggish disposition which many persons experience to all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
IS SOLD ONLY
IN CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages accompany each Case.
☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.
D. S. KEMP Co.

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